Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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LEAD FOR BROOKLYN MOBS

Volleys Fired by Militiamen, but Nobody Hurt.

COMPARATIVELY FEW CARS RUN

This in Spite of the Protection That Seven Thousand Guardsmen Could Give.

PETITION TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Owing to a Break in a Water Main the City Was in Danger—Strikers Getting Money.

Members of the Seventh Regiment sent a shower of bullets into several houses in Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in retaliation for a shower of stones and other missiles thrown at them from the windows by strikers or their sympathizers. They were escorting a Greene and Gates Avenue car.

Despite the fact that there were yesterday 7,000 National Guardsmen protecting the property of the trolley companies, the

Col. Daniel Appleton,
Of the Seventh Regiment.

Presidents of the lines were unable to carry out their promise that they would get their cars in continuous operation.

On some of the lines the attempts to run were of the most desultory character, and on all they were abandoned soon after nightfall.

The railroad officials now promise that they will get things going to-day.

It is believed that the next move of the strikers will be to bring out the more than 200 linemen employed on the tied-up roads. Master Workman Connelly denied last night that this action was contemplated, but it is thought that the linemen have been saved until such a time as they could be used to strengthen the argument of the strikers.

"SHOOT TO KILL" THE ORDER

Men of the Seventh Scattered a Crowd —A Young Woman's Act.

Just as the first car was about to start out from the Ridgewood stables at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Major Abrams, in command of the three companies of the Seventh Regiment stationed at Ridgewood, said:

"Our orders are to shoot to kill, and any disturber of the peace who hurls a stone at our men or the persons or property we are guarding will realize this. Many of our sharpshooters are instructed to shoot on the first provocation, and this will be done."

The first car was in the hands of a new motorman and conductor, with eight policemen on the platforms.

In the car were several reporters. Capt. William Kitzer of the Twentieth Precinct was on the front platform. In front of the car marched Companies A, F, and H of the Seventh Regiment. Their lines extended from curb to curb. On each side of the car was a platoon of twenty-five policemen, and in the rear a platoon of twenty-five mounted policemen.

As the car moved out from the stables the mob in the neighboring streets and in the

Col. Francis V. Greene.

saloons jeered and hooted. There was a few minutes' delay before the car got under way, and in the meantime two other cars were brought out and manned. At 5:10 the car started.

It passed along without incident until it reached Gates and Reid Avenues. There a mob had collected that gave the police trouble.

The mounted men drove forward up on to the sidewalk, and forced the people back into the stores and hallways. The policemen brandished their revolvers and fired shots into the air. The crowd yelled, and for the moment scattered.

At Hamburg Avenue it renewed its attack. Bricks and stones were hurled through the car windows.

The mounted police charged again and fired their revolvers.

"Kill the scabs!" shouted the frenzied mobs. Then came jeers for the militia. At Stuyvesant Avenue, a perfect shower of missiles was thrown from the windows of the adjoining houses upon the roof of the car, and upon the heads of the militia. This capped the climax.

The order was given by the Captain of Company F to fire, and a dozen or more sharpshooters pulled the triggers.

This caused terror in the crowd, which scattered in all directions, rushing pell mell into saloons and stores, up side streets, and across vacant lots.

It was claimed, but could not be verified in the confusion, that shots were fired from the windows.

As the car went on, the residents along the street were compelled to keep their windows closed.

When 1,467 Gates Avenue was reached several missiles were thrown at the car. One of them was a big flowerpot. It was hurled by a woman from a window. It went crashing onto the front platform, right at the feet of Capt. Kitzer.

Calling four of the policemen to his aid, he clubbed a passageway through the crowd and forced an entrance to the house. When he reached the top floor, the door of the room was barred.

There was no response to Capt. Kitzel's knock, and in a jiffy the door was battered down.

The woman who had thrown the flowerpot was there. She was Kate Carney, aged eighteen years, a rather comely and decidedly defiant young woman. She was placed under arrest and taken down stairs.

The crowd had again collected about the door, and the police again used their clubs with a will. As they took their prisoner up the street toward the Cedar Street Station stones and bottles were thrown at them.

The woman was struck in the left side with a stone, but not badly hurt.

The car continued on its way, badly battered, until the Ralph Avenue station was reached, where it turned in.

The three companies of the Seventh went to their headquarters in Halsey Street.

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT.

They Were on a Gates Avenue Car Which Was Attacked.

The second car on the Gates Avenue line left the Ridgewood stables at 5:30 o'clock. It had been intended to keep it close to the first car, but this plan was changed at the last moment.

Policemen from the Second Precinct were detailed to ride on the platforms and afford protection to the motorman and conductor.

The fact that the first car had just passed through the wild mob of strikers and sympathizers and that there had been a good deal of shooting had worked the crowd up to a pitch of high excitement.

As the second car, No. 1,556, started off, the policemen drew their revolvers and displayed them conspicuously with the expectation that the rioters would take warning.

The car had not gone two blocks when the crowd began to hurl stones, and in a jiffy a window was smashed.

"Chase 'em off the car," a man cried, and he started with a crowd at his heels toward the car. The police called out a warning, and leveled their revolvers. The crowd fell back.

From the windows women hurled anything they could lay their hands on. At Stuyvesant Street the fusillade was the worst. Two shots were heard coming from the crowd. There was a cry from one of the policemen on the front platform, as he fell back. The man at his side said:

"I've been hit, too."

They were Policemen Robert Colligan and James Degan of the Second Precinct. Colligans right hand had been penetrated by a bullet, and in the same way Degan's left arm had been shattered.

The other officers jumped from the car and clubbed right and left among the crowd, driving them back like sheep.

The injured policemen were taken to a neighboring drug store, and their wounds, which were not serious, were dressed.

The car, from Stuyvesant Street on to the Ralph Avenue stable, after that incident had a comparatively easy time of it.

DANGER MENACED BROOKLYN.

Practically Helpless in Case of Fire, Because of a Broken Water Main.

It leaked out yesterday, in Brooklyn, that the city had been for two days and a half at the mercy of any gang of rioters that might have been disposed to apply the torch to car stables and other property, and thereby repeat the scenes of incendiarism that marked the progress of the great railroad troubles in Pittsburg in 1877.

The city officials have been keeping the condition of affairs quiet, and it was only by persistent inquiry that a reporter for The New-York Times learned the facts.

The great four-foot water main that crosses Bushwick Avenue at Myrtle Avenue broke at that point on Saturday night.

The main is one of the chief arteries from the Ridgewood Reservoir, and it distributes water over one-half of the entire city.

In a short time after the break the pressure of water all over Brooklyn began to decrease. It lessened hour by hour, until yesterday there was scarcely a high building in Brooklyn in which water could be drawn on the upper floors.

No water flowed at all yesterday for hours on the top floor of the Municipal Building, which is not a high structure, nor is it situated on a high part of the city.

The employes of the City Works Department worked for a day and a half before they succeeded in reaching the broken main.

It is of iron, and the top of it is eight feet below the surface of the street. Above the four-foot main, and crossing it at right angles, is another main, smaller in size. To get at the big main it was necessary to dig up a large part of the street.

The workmen finally reached the broken main yesterday afternoon. It was found to be completely broken.

It was repaired last night, and the pressure of the water rose soon after midnight to the normal point. All danger of a scarcity of water in case of a fire in Brooklyn was then over with.

Not only would it have been impossible, while this main was broken, to put any pressure of water in the pipes directly fed from it, but no great force of pressure could have been exerted anywhere in the city.

If the attempt had been made at the Ridgewood engine house, the water would have burst through the ground at the point of the break, and would not only have done incalculable damage in that neighborhood by flood, but would have drawn down the pressure everywhere, no matter how hard the Ridgewood engines pumped.

"It was a very grave danger to which the city was subjected," said an official of the Water Bureau to a reporter for The New-York Times, "but the main has been practically repaired, and everything will be all right to-morrow."

TWENTY TROOPERS' WORK.

They Sent a Howling Crowd Flying in All Directions.

Troop A, stationed at the Tompkins Avenue stables, had a busy time of it for a couple of hours last night.

A mob of nearly 100 shouting, swearing

Continued on Page 3.

BAD DAY FOR THE JINGOES

Their Hawaiian Plans Work Badly in Both House and Senate.

THE ANNEXATION FEVER COOLING

Strong Speech by Senator Gray in Support of the Administration —Matter to Come Up Again To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Hawaii was not annexed to-day by Messrs. Frye and Boutelle, but those two "jingo" gentlemen were about and audible. Mr. Boutelle indulged in a little more blood sprinkling, but in so absurd a fashion as to provoke a titter instead of a shiver of horror. He appears to have made a convert, however, for Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge straightway dropped into the box at the desk a resolution declaring it to be the sense of this Congress that steps be at once taken to annex the Sandwich Islands. This apparent alliance of Boutelle and Breckinridge does not afford Mr. Boutelle the gratification that he might have been expected to manifest. When the resolution shall get out of the Foreign Affairs Committee it may serve to illustrate on a vote by the House that Mr. Boutelle has exaggerated the Hawaiian annexation sentiment in estimating that nine-tenths of the House members favor it.

The lack of sense in the attack of the Senate "jingoes" upon the Administration was demonstrated to-day by Senator Gray in a short but effective speech, which he made in opposition to the Frye Hawaiian resolution. It was evident early in the day that the ardor of Messrs. Lodge and Frye had cooled, as a result, probably, of the ordering of the Philadelphia to Honolulu. On the plain proposition whether the course of the Administration toward Hawaii had been in line with the traditional policy of the United States, there was no room for dispute, and the "jingo" Senators admitted as much to-day in the discussion between them and Mr. Gray. Mr. Lodge, Mr. Frye, and Mr. Hawley quoted from the report of Admiral Walker to the Secretary of the Navy to show that the Admiral's suggestions had been ignored by the Administration, but they were careful to avoid the statements submitted by the Admiral which weakened the "jingo" contention. They omitted, for instance, to read that portion of the Admiral's report which says that "the royalists must accept the republic or attempt a counter revolution by physical force, and of such an attempt there is no probability whatever."

Neither did they quote from the Admiral's report the statement:

In my opinion, the republic has ample strength to maintain itself and to preserve peace, and would suppress riot and counter-revolution with a firm hand; but, as long as foreign vessels lay in the Harbor of Honolulu, ready at a moment's notice, in the event of disturbance, to land forces to secure the safety of life and property, it was open to the enemies of the Government to say that tranquillity was maintained only by the presence of these ships. I found leading members of the Government and others strongly of this opinion, and expressing satisfaction with the prospect of being left for a time entirely alone.

Mr. Gray contended that the facts laid before the President justified him in taking the action he did, and that the hope expressed by Admiral Walker, that another ship would be sent to Honolulu at the earliest favorable moment, simply left the matter one of opinion between the Executive and an officer of the navy. The President, Mr. Gray insisted, had maintained fully the honor of the country, and, if he had taken the course suggested by Mr. Lodge, he simply would have betrayed his trust. Mr. Gray made a strong arraignment of the Senators who have lately expressed views calculated to create a false sentiment in the country, and confronted Mr. Lodge with the intemperate language contained in his speech on Saturday, which, he said, misrepresented the situation entirely.

"The prejudice of the navy" was not lost sight of by the Senator from Delaware.

The subject will to-morrow be discussed further.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Gray Takes Up Mr. Frye's Resolution and "Fills It Full of Holes."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A Hawaiian resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day as soon as the routine morning business had been completed. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) asked immediate consideration of the following:

Resolved, That the Senate cordially approves the dispatch of a ship of war to the Sandwich Islands on Saturday last, and is of the opinion that an American ship of war should be, for the present, kept at Honolulu.

Resolved, That prompt measures should be taken to construct or promote the construction of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, and that no part of the rights and privileges secured to the United States by Article IV. of the existing treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Government should be abandoned or waived, in order to enable any other Government to secure a foothold or lease upon any part of the Hawaiian Islands.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Senate, immediate steps should be taken to secure possession of the Sandwich Islands by their annexation to the United States.

The presiding officer asked whether there was objection to the consideration of the resolution. Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.,) and Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) objected simultaneously, and the resolution went over till to-morrow.

Gray Opens the Debate.

It was 1:15 o'clock before the expected Hawaiian debate began. It had to do with the resolution offered on Saturday last by Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) declaring that the Senate had learned with profound regret of the attempt to resore a deposed Queen to power in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) addressed the Senate. He spoke of the "amazing want of sense of proportion in the attention given to the emeute in the Hawaiian Islands," and he reminded Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) that this was "not a missionary meeting" in which Senators were called upon to "express sympathy with those who have gone to those islands to preach the gospel of peace." It was the Senate of the United States dealing with an international question, dealing with a country small in extent, but clothed with all the attributes of autonomy, and entitled to receive from the Government of the United States that consideration due to every other independent Government. Hawaii had no right, however, to expect from the Government, much less demand, any interference or action not warranted by the general laws which govern the intercourse of free and independent countries.

Mr. Gray defended the President from the criticisms of Mr. Lodge in his speech of Saturday last, and said:

"I maintain that the attitude of the Ad-

Continued on Page 5.

A BINGHAMTON BANK CLOSED

Deficit of $45,683 in the Assets of the Merchants'—Banking House of E. Ross Sons Suspends.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—State Bank Examiner Clark to-day took possession of the Merchants' Bank of Binghamton, on the ground of its insolvency, by order of Charles M. Preston, State Superintendent of Banking.

Mr. Clark, in the course of a regular examination of the bank last Thursday, found that there was a deficit in the assets of the bank amounting to $45,683.18. This deficit was caused by the Examiner marking down the securities held by the bank. A year ago, at the last examination made by the Banking Department, the bank had a surplus of over $56,000. The bank's capital is $100,000. Examiner Clark at once reported the result of his examination to Superintendent Preston, and the latter directed him to take immediate possession of the bank. The matter will be referred to the Atorney General, with the request that he take steps to wind up the affairs of the bank.

The President of the bank is Erastus Ross and his sons, Fred E. and Clinton, are, respectively, cashier and assistant cashier. The excitement caused by the closing of the Merchants' Bank was soon augumented by the announcement that the private bank of Erastus Ross & Sons had also temporarily suspended payment pending an investigation of its affairs. Ross & Sons have given a general mortgage on two business blocks owned by them for $10,000 to the Merchants' Bank to secure their indebtedness. Soon after noon all the members of the Ross family made a general assignment to Senator Edmund O'Connor.

It is believed that the depositors of the Merchants' Bank will be paid in full. The private bank of Ross & Sons to-day returned all deposits made this morning. It is claimed that this concern is in no way involved. The Ross family is one of the wealthiest and most prominent in this city and owns much valuable property in this city and vicinity. Erastus Ross gave Ross Park to this city.

The causes of the suspension are not clear, but seem to have been unfortunate speculations by President Ross. He lost heavily in the Rossville Cigar Company during the cigarmakers' strike of 1890.

The depreciation in real estate values and personal property, consequent upon the recent financial difficulties of the country, was another cause. A goodly sum was expended toward the construction of the Binghamton and State Line Railroad. Much money was borrowed by the officers of the bank, and the investments brought poor returns. The notes given therefor are now due, and payments cannot be made.

HENRY WHITMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH

Supposed to Have Poisoned Himself in a Fit of Despondency—All Information Refused at His Home.

Henry Whitman, twenty-two years old, the son of Edmund S. Whitman of 302 Produce Exchange, died at the home of his parents at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Eleventh Avenue Sunday night under circumstances that led to the supposition that he had committeed suicide.

Notice of his death was sent to the Coroners' office by Thomas Balmford, undertaker, of 1,940 Amsterdam Avenue, at the request of the family, and arrangements were made for an autopsy.

Young Whitman is supposed to have died from a large dose of poison taken in a fit of despondency resulting from illness. He had been sick ever since his return from college last year, and in consequence had engaged in no business. His poor health affected his disposition, which was formerly of the best, and he became morose and despondent.

He refused to leave his room on Sunday, and late in the evening he was found in a dying condition. He died in an hour after being found. The police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station were not notified of the young man's death.

All information was refused at the Whitman house yesterday.

E. S. Whitman is in New-Orleans, where word has been sent to him. His wife is at home, but is an invalid.

Deputy Coroner Weston performed an autopsy on the body last night, and gave a burial permit. He found that Whiteman had died from an overdose of morphine.

Dr. Alexander, of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, who had been attending Whiteman during a recent attack of grip, was present at the autopsy and gave it as his opinion that Whiteman had taken an overdose of the drug through mistake.

BOGUS INTERVIEWS SENT OUT

Another Illustration of the Unreliability of the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press" on Friday last, after the Senate had adjourned, and the Senators had departed for their homes, sent out interviews with Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Senators Lexow and O'Connor, which interviews, in effect, exonerated the "Associated Press" from any breach of faith which led to the premature publication of the report of the Lexow police investigating committee.

When Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Senators Lexow and O'Connor arrived here to-night to attend the sessions of the Senate this week they were seen by a United Press reporter. Each one of them denied having had any such interviews, and repudiated the statements which they were quoted as having made.

This is but another illustration of the "faking" propensities of the "Associated Press."

THE OTTAWA WINTER CARNIVAL OPENED

Many Visitors in Attendance from the United States.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 21.—The Ottawa Winter carnival was opened at 10 o'clock this morning, when all the toboggan slides were thrown open to the public. At 11 o'clock the skating commenced at Rideau Rink, and Sir James Grant opened the week's entertainment by the formal inauguration of the ice castle on Nepean Point.

This afternoon there were bowling competitions at the Atlantic clubrooms, and the Live Arch on MacKenzie Avenue was manned at 4 o'clock. In the evening the Chaudière Falls and Parliament Buildings were illuminated.

Already a large number of people are arriving in the city to attend the carnival, many of the visitors being from the United States.

Senators to be Re-elected.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 21.—The re-election of United States Senator J. N. Dolph by the Legislature to-morrow is conceded.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 21.—It is generally believed that United States Senator George C. Perkins will be re-elected by the Legislature to-morrow.

TWO BRIDGE COLLISIONS

Wonderful Escape in the Fog from a Great Disaster.

A MAN AND TWO WOMEN INJURED

An Engine Runs into an Empty Train at the New-York End—Serious Rear-End Collision in Brooklyn.

To the heavy fog which prevailed yesterday two accidents on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge were indirectly due. The accidents occurred when the evening tide of travel was toward Brooklyn. Three persons were injured, but no one was killed. Travel, however, was seriously interfered with.

The shunting engine on the New-York side crashed into a train which had just rolled in from Brooklyn, and about the same time a collision occurred between two trains on the Brooklyn end of the structure.

The Injured.

In the collision in Brooklyn, the following persons were injured:

HAIGH, EDWARD D., sixty-six years old, of 58 Duffield Street, Brooklyn; clerk; lelft leg fractured; removed to Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn.

HYDE, BLANCHE, twenty-years old, of 16 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn; stenographer; face cut with flying glass; went home after wounds were attended to.

———, a young woman whose name and address could not be obtained; face and hands cut by glass; went home.

The two accidents suspended traffic by the cars, and caused the most stupendous blockade that has ever occurred in the history of the bridge. The wonder is that no loss of life occurred.

The platforms at the New-York end quickly became jammed with the surging masses that went struggling up the stairways, and those in the rear, not knowing what had happened, pressed, as impatient crowds are wont to do, upon those in front. Had anything like a panic started there is no telling where the list of casualties would have ended.

The crowd soon filled the entrance to the bridge, and then as water backs up against a dam, the throng augumented until the street was blocked. Fresh arrivals swelled the throng, for the fog had led many persons to desert the ferries for the bridge, and for a short time it began to look as though something in front of that densely packed mass would have to give way.

Then the true state of affairs became known, and the crowds made a rush for the promenade. That no accident occurred there is little short of a miracle.

For more than two hours there was no car traffic either way, and the promenade was so densely jammed that it required almost an hour for pedestrians to cross.

That this vast crowd, moving in both directions, should have passed over the bridge without mishap, is marvelous.

It was at 5:10 o'clock P. M. when Engineer Walter Player backed his engine—No. 5—toward a train which had just arrived at the New-York end of the bridge from Brooklyn. His object was to shunt the train over to the south track for the return trip to Brooklyn.

For some reason, which he has not yet explained, the engineer lost control of his engine, and it crashed into Car 65, which was the front car of the train. All the passengers had left the train, and only the conductor stood on the platform. The shock of the collision derailed the forward trucks of Car. 65, and smashed the platform and front windows. The conductor, whose name was not learned, saved himself by jumping back into the car.

The derailed car was pushed along about twelve feet, with the forward wheels bumping over the ties, before Engineer Player could stop his engine.

The cars in the rear of No. 65 were backed away from the damaged car, and then began the work of replacing the derailed car. This required more than an hour to accomplish, and meantime the vast crowd increased until there was not standing room on the south side platform, and every elevated train and street car from up town augmented the great assemblage.

The platforms were black with people, and in Park Row the people stood shoulder to shoulder, closely packed. The great throng reached nearly to The Times building, while people hurrying across the City Hall Park from Broadway and the adjacent side streets were steadily adding to the multitude.

Meantime the three lines of elevated railroads in Brooklyn were emptying their carloads of passengers at the Brooklyn entrance, and foot passengers were also hastening in the same direction. Train after train went over the bridge toward New-York, until a line of cars extended from the New-York station to the tower. The train following the one which was injured stopped just outside the station, and the passengers walked through the cars to the platform. The same tactics had to be resorted to by passengers in the other trains following.

The second collision, which took place on the Brooklyn side, occurred ten minutes after the one in New-York. Train Dispatcher James E. West, who was in the tower at the Brooklyn end, heard of the collision, and began shunting cars into the car sheds east of the station to get them out of the way.

A train of five cars, with Conductor Lehman in charge, was passing the block signal near the Brooklyn entrance to the trestle on its way to the Brooklyn station when the conductor was signaled by the train dispatcher to stop. The train promptly came to a standstill.

The object of Train Dispatcher West was to hold Lehman's train until he could clear the Brooklyn station of cars. Another train following Lehman's from New-York, with Conductor R. E. Hewitt in charge, crashed into the rear end of Lehman's train not two minutes after the latter had stopped.

The fog hid Lehman's train from the view of Hewitt, who stood on Car No. 32, the front car of his train, with his hand on the grip. Just before Hewitt's train struck the other, a cloud of steam from an engine on the elevated road below the bridge floated up through the trestle directly in front of Hewitt's train. This absolutely hid the train in front from view, and the next instant Hewitt's train, which was running fully ten miles an hour, crashed into Car 63, the rear one in Lehman's train.

The rear platform of Car No. 63, the windows, roof, and joiner work, were smashed into kindling wood, and the escape of Conductor Hewitt from death or serious injury is something that even the conductor himself finds it hard to explain. His own car, No. 32, had its platform smashed, and the front windows broken. Neither train was derailed.

Both trains were crowded with passengers and the shock of the collision knocked many of them down. Women screamed and fainted. The collision had loosened the grip on Hewitt's train, and the guards wisely put on the brakes, and the two trains, locked together by the force of their impact, remained stationary.

The guards kept the doors closed to prevent the frightened passengers from attempting to leave the train.

Edward D. Haigh, Miss Blanche Hyde, and another young woman stood just inside the door of the front car, No. 32, on Hewitt's train, when the collision occurred. They were knocked down, and glass and splinters flew like hail. Haigh had his left leg fractured, and the two women had their faces cut with glass.

It was in vain that the bridge policemen assured the people that there were no trains. They kept entering the station until the ticket sellers refused to supply tickets.

Then the crowds turned to the promenade, and when it met the tide from New-York a jam ensued, but it was soon relieved by pedestrians taking to the roadways.

Police Captain Ward had thirty-seven men on duty, and it was largely due to the energetic efforts of these bluecoats that the gigantic crowd was kept moving and accidents were averted.

It was not until 6:45 o'clock that the derailed car in the New-York station was replaced and pulled out of the way, and it was ten minutes later when the first train went out of the New-York station. In fifteen minutes from that time the trains were again running on the regular schedule time, as if nothing had happened.

DENSE FOG OVER THE CITY.

Ferry Travelers Driven to the Bridge —Few Ships Enter Port.

There was a fog in evidence yesterday—a dense, palpable vapor that laid its white screen over the city and blotted from sight near-by objects. Superlatives are needed to describe it.

When it boiled up, sky and landscape vanished. The air was stagnant then, and the fog curtains hung low and still. Late in the evening there was a freshening breeze, but it made little impression on the thickness of the fog. The fitful gusts forced an opening here and there, but these were closed a moment later by another drift of vapor.

It would perhaps be too much to say that the fog was the densest of any that ever was, but it was dense and disagreeable, and frought with danger to the traveling public.

Ferry traffic was almost suspended. Pilots found the greatest difficulty in groping their way over the river, but as the usual fog regulations governing the speed of boats were observed, few casualties were reported. The danger of collision between ferryboats was lessened by the order prohibiting one boat from clearing its slip before the inward-bound boat was in sight.

The fruitful prospect of collision which was afforded by the fog had the effect of diverting traffic from the ferries to the bridge. Throughout the afternoon the roadway was packed with teams, and the cars were crowded. The two accidents which took place on the bridge just as the rush for the cars had commenced, and which blocked the cable service, sent a crowd upon the promenade such as has rarely been seen before. The usual crowds that fill the cars each way between 5 and 6 o'clock filled the promenade, and had their numbers largely augmented by people who had deserted the ferries on account of th efog.

Very few vessels reached port yesterday, although a large number are due. The last to be sighted by the Sandy Hook Station was the steamship Kaffir Prince, from South American ports. The vessel crossed the bar at 10 o'clock A. M., and then the fog shut down, and the craft was lost to sight. She probably anchored inside the Hook, and, if any other vessels crept in the doubtless found a berth in the same locality, as none reached Quarantine last night.

The steamships due are the Edam from Rotterdam, the Grecian from Glasgow, the Seguranca from Havanna, the Mobile from London, the Buffalo from Hull, and the Kronprins Frederick Wilhelm, from Naples.

The three steamships which were scheduled to sail yesterday did not leave their piers. These are the Allianca and City of Para for Colon, and the Algonquin for Charleston.

Jumped to His Death from a Car.

Henry Pottiers, an elderly man, was killed in Brooklyn last night, by jumping from the elevated railroad.

He was a passenger on an outgoing Myrtle Avnue train from Ridgewood. The weather at the time was very thick, and foggy. As the train neared Irvington Street, some one shouted to the guard:

"There is a train coming on us."

The guard rushed back with his red lantern. Pottiers, who had been dozing in the corner of the car, jumped up and rushed out of the back door. He saw the approaching train, and leaped to the sidewalk.

His skull was factured. He was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, where he died about 9 P. M.

LOSS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

The Number of Persons Known to Have Been Drowned Eighteen.

TELL CITY, Ind., Jan. 21.—Later and complete reports from Wolf Creek, regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the steamer State of Missouri, place the number at eighteen.

This includes the cabin crew, the carpenter, one passenger from Pittsburg, and one from Barfield. The five lady passengers were saved. Five roustabouts were lost.

Burglar Trap Killed the Wrong Man.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 21.—S. C. Taylor, a storekeeper in Meckling, placed a shotgun at the front door of his place of business Saturday night as a protection against burglars. He attached strings to the triggers and fastened them to the doorlatch so that both barrels of the gun would be discharged with the slightest movement of the latch, Frank Elliott, nephew of Taylor, went to the store and lifted the latch. The gun was discharged, and Elliott received the contents of both barrels in his abdomen. He lived twelve hours.

Wyoming's Senatorial Election.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Jan. 21.—At noon to-morrow both houses of the Legislature will ballot separately for United States Senators, and Wednesday the members will meet in joint session to canvass the vote. Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren will unquestionably be elected on the first ballot.

Washington Senatorial Contest.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 21.—The first ballot for United States Senator was taken by the Legislature to-night, with the following result: Wilson, 30; Ankeny, 23; Jones, 5; McMillan, 2; Allen, 14; Shaw, 7. Necessary to elect, 41. The seventh ballot resulted: Wilson, 27; Ankeny, 28; Allen, 12; Jones, 1; McMillan, 13.

Senator Nominated in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—After one of the most bitter fights ever waged for a seat in the United States Senate, Lucien Baker, State Senator for Leavenworth County, to-night received the Republican caucus nomination on the ninth ballot.

WILL OPENLY DEFY PLATT

Preparing to Denounce the Leader in a Monster Mass Meeting.

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S STINGING REBUKE

Only Eight Votes Cast for Edward Lauterbach, Aide to Platt, Who Was Named for Vice President.

PROMINENT CITIZENS DEMAND HOME RULE

Hell Gate Clubmen Expel Two Members Who Voted Against Mr. Brookfield—Mr. Platt's Hand.

It is already settled that a great mass meeting will be held to demand that Thomas C. Platt and his followers do not stand in the way of the people's getting the fruits of their victory of November.

The Trustees of the City Club have already acted. The Good Government Clubs also began work in that direction last night. The Committee of Seventy will meet to-day and will undoubtedly take action looking to the thwarting of Platt.

The Board of Trustees of the City Club met early yesterday afternoon to consider the present emergency in local politics. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The legislation proposed by the Lexow investigating committee is inadequate to bring about the necessary reform of the Police Department of this city; and

Whereas, Recent events in this city and in Albany give clear indications of the danger that partisan scheming will thwart the will of the people and deprive them of the fruits of their non-partisan victory in the recent municipal election; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Vice President, with full power to act for the City Club of New-York, in concert with other organizations, in organizing public demonstrations in favor of the reform legislation necessary to carry out the will of the people in this city as expressed in the last election, and against all threatened attempts of parties or bosses to sacrifice the welfare of the city to partisan or private interests.

The following committee was appointed under this resolution: R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman; J. Frederic Kernochan, John Jay Chapman, James W. Pryor, William J. Schieffelin.

This committee lost no time about getting to work. In one of the reception rooms of the Bar Association, 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, last night these gentlemen met with the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, President Jay Augustus Johnson of the Federation of Good Government Clubs, and several other gentlemen of prominence in reform movements.

The condition of legislation at Albany, the Platt bills and their ramifications, and their meaning, were discussed at length, and the necessity for public demonstrations against the schemes and plans of Platt and his crowd were gone over at length.

The report of the Lexow committee came in for special attention. While no official information was given out as a result of last night's conference, it was well understood that all were highly in favor of a monster mass meeting to demand decent reform measures from the Legislature, and the meeting will probably be held very soon.

Before attending this meeting the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said, in speaking of the mass meeting:

"It would be a gratification here to show what we think and feel, but the chief purpose is, of course, to influence the people in Albany, where there are two classes to be reached. There are the men who wish us well and mean to do their best, honest men who really do not understand the situation in this city. For them we must furnish information. Then there is the other class of men who do know the situation here, who understand it well, but who do not propose to heed the wishes of the city unless they have to do so. For them we shall prepare a mandate, a popular mandate."

At last night's conference it was determined to appoint committees to make the necessary arrangements for the mass meeting and to report back some time this week. Dr. Parkhurst does not believe that too much haste would be expedient.

The movement against Platt's schemes is reaching out in all directions. The people have taken it up. At the meeting of the Retail Grocers' Union in their hall, on East Fifty-seventh Street, last night, Platt's Lexow Police Reorganization bill was roundly denounced in resolutions which were unanimously adopted. They were offered by L. J. Callanan, who, in his speech, declared that the union was with Mayor Strong all the while as against Platt. The anti-Platt resolutions follow:

Resolved, That the Retail Grocers' Union of the City of New-York earnstly protests against the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the police force of the City of New-York as recommended in the report of the Lexow committee, as being subversive of the best interests of the City of New-York and a direct reversal of the verdict of the people at the election held on Nov. 6.

Resolved, That this union believes that the passage of any bill putting the Police Ecard in the hands of a commission composed of two men from each political party would be against the best interests of the City of New-York and again open the doors to repeat the frauds which were laid bare by the Lexow committee.

Resolved, That this union earnestly recommends the passage of a bill for the reorganization of the police force under one head.

Resolved, That the Hon. W. L. Strong was elected Mayor of the City of New-York on Nov. 6 by an overwhelming majority of its citizens, on the promise and pledge that he would administer the duties of his office on business principles, and appoint men to office solely for their ability to perform the duties of their office faithfully and in the best interests of the citizens of New-York.

Resolved, That this union respectfully protests against the passage of any bill or bills taking the power of appointment of the Commissioners named in any bill or bills relating to the City of New-York from the Mayor of the City of New-York and placing it in the hands of the Governor of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That this union, having taken an active part in the election of the Hon. W. L. Strong for Mayor, tender him our hearty and undivided support in carrying out the pledges he made to administer the duties of his high office on a business and non-partisan basis, and advocate the passage of the bill or bills necessary to redeem the pledges he made by the Legislature of this State as soon as possible, and pledge ourselves to aid him in every way in carrying out the platform on which he was elected.

Chairman Larocque of the Committee of Seventy is receiving a vast number of letters protesting against the Platt schemes.

OPEN REBUKE FOR PLATT.

Republican Club Casts Only Eight Votes for Vice President Lauterbach.

The war against Thomas C. Platt is in full swing.

The Republican Club, at its annual meet-

DUFFY'S PURE

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Something to help you resist the grip, which is again epidemic. All authorities agree that strong, well-nourished bodies have nothing to fear. This pure stimulant is a treasure to the weak.

IT REVIVES ENERGY and STIRS THE BLOOD.

So that chills are kept at a distance and there in no danger of the general depression and languor which precedes an attack of the grip. For sale by druggists and grocers everywhere. An illustrated pamphlet will be sent on application by

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ing last night, dealt a straight-from-the-shoulder blow at his leadership.

Edward Lauterbach, the Platt man, who was elected temporary Chairman of the Republican County Committee last Wednesday night, was the candidate for First Vice President of the club. Elihu Root was the candidate for President, and Henry R. De Milt and Charles R. Denison were the candidates for Second and Third Vice Presidents, respectively. The vote stood as follows at the finish:

ELIHU ROOT, President.....85
EDWARD LAUTERBACH, First Vice President.....8
HENRY R. DE MILT, Second Vice President.....84
CHARLES H. DENISON, Third Vice President.....85

This was the most stinging rebuke ever administered by the club. The constitution prevented a candidate from being put up in opposition to Mr. Lauterbach, because there was not time to give notice of such contest. But the rebuke was just as plain as though he had been defeated instead of elected by 8 votes.

"It means," said Col. Charles F. Homer, "that this club won't wear the collar of Tom Platt any more than it will wear the collar of Tom Gilroy or any other."

There was no effort made on the part of the great majority of the members to conceal the real meaning of the vote. Among the eight who did vote for Mr. Lauterbach were those who said that he was opposed for a speech which he made at the dinner of the club on Jan. 8, in which he severely attacked the Union League Club, although President Horace Porter of that club was present at the dinner as a guest.

Others of the eight said that the fact that a ballot was distributed with a blank left after the designation of the office for which Mr. Lauterbach was a candidate accounted for the vote. But the real story is plainly told by the result.

Under the constitution, notice of a contest against the regular ticket nominated by the Nominating Committee mist be filed within two weeks after the ticket is named. As there was no time in which to do this after the opposition arose, there was no opposition candidate.

It had been the intention of some of the members of the club to introduce a resolution denouncing the course taken by Lauterbach at Platt's bidding in turning upon the Committee of Thirty, which stood for purity in politics and of which committee Mr. Lauterbach was a member, but it was determined to make a quiet protest through the ballots.

Neither William Brookfield nor Mr. Lauterbach was present at the meeting, but a number of the best Republicans in the city, such as Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Police Justice Deuel, Thomas F. Wentworth, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Henry L. Einstein, E. W. Bloomingdale, C. C. Shayne, E. G. Bailey, John Proctor Clarke, John Sabine Smith, Gen. Anson G. McCook, John W. Jacobus, Ellis H. Roberts, William Leary, Commissioner of Accounts J. S. Lehmaier, and J. Murray Mitchell, were there.

After the result of the election was announced, President Elihu Root made a speech, in which he returned his thanks, and caled attention to the necesisty of the Relpublican Party keeping its faith with the people.

The new and vigorous anti-Platt fight was the great topic of conversation among Republicans on all sides yesterday. Its echoes were heard in the Mayor's office. Cornelius N. Bliss and Henry W. Cannon had a long talk with Mayor Strong in his inner office. Gen. Samuel Thomas, John Sabine Smith, and other pronounced friends of Mr. Brookfield in the County Committee interest against Platt and his man, also called.

Jacob M. Patterson, of the Platt crowd, called and told the Mayor that he had come down town to see if he had anything to say to him. Mayor Strong told him to sit down.

Patterson talked about half an hour, but apparently made no headway with the Mayor. Those who watched the interview closely from a distance said that Mayor Strong said "Good day" while Patterson was still sitting down.

There was talk yesterday that there might be a compromise on a third man for Chairman of the County Committee and that Platt, scared by the uproar, would drop Mr. Lauterbach. But it looked last night as though it would be a fight to a finish.

The County Committee's Sub-Committee on Contested Seats met at the headquarters, in the Abbey Building, again last night, and continued its hearing of the contests, which prevented the permanent organization of the committee on Wednesday night last. The contest in the Tenth District was taken up. The sub-committee will prepare its report to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow night the County Committee will meet for permanent organization in Terrace Garden. Then the fight will be on again.

The colored Lincoln Union will meet to-night at the Zion Baptist Church to demand the resignation of Caleb A. Simms, who, as a delegate to the County Committee from the Eleventh Assembly District, violated his instructions, and voted against Mr. Brookfield. Simms's vote will be contested at to-morrow night's meeting, because he is now an office holder.

Gen. Howard Carroll, who voted, like Simms, for Lauterbach from the Eleventh, claims that he was not instructed. Yesterday J. C. C. Smith Secretary of the convention in the district sent him a copy of the minutes, which declared that it was the sense of the convention that Mr. Brookfield should be supported. It is probable that a few votes will change to Brookfield to-morrow night.

EXPELLED TWO OF THE CLUBMEN

They Failed to Vote for Mr. Brookfield—The Hand of Leader Platt.

There was a lively meeting at the Hell Gate Republican Club, 1,620 First Avenue, last night, when charges were preferred against Frank J. Gunner and E. F. Kroyer, who are members of the club and also members of the County Committee of 1895. They are charged with violating the instructions of the club and also of breaking their pledge to the club.

An affidavit, sworn to by one of the members, shows that Thomas Platt may have had something to with changing Messrs. Gunner and Kroyer from Brookfield to Lauterbach, who was made temporary Chairman.

The vote on expulsion, which was taken after the charges had been read, was almost unanimous. There were 200 members present, and there was only one dissenting vote. Neither Mr. Gunner nor Mr. Kroyer was present. The two men have five days in which to answer the charges, and it is believed that neither will put in any defense.

The charges as read by the Secretary previous to the vote were as follows:

Under the constitution of the club, the two said members were charged with violating the instructions and pledges to the Twenty-fourth Assembly District Convention, embodied in a resolution adopted at said convention, in which the delegates by said convention were instructed to vote for William Brookfield for Chairman of the County Committee of 1895 first, last, and all the time, for which resolution said Gunner and Kroyer voted, and, after the adoption of the same, they personally pledged themselves to the delegates then assembled to conform to such resolutions. At the meeting of the County Committee on Jan. 17 they voted contrary to such instructions.

The club further charges that said action was ungentlemanly and treacherous, and that they were aware that their action would injure the best interests of the club in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District. Such action in betraying the trust imposed in them makes them unworthy to continue as members of the club, and the signers of these charges request that they be expelled from the club.

The affidavit of Mr. Graham reads as follows:

John C. Graham, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on Jan. 12, 1895, he met Egbert F. Kroyer, a delegate from the Twenty-fourth Assembly District to the Republican County Committee for the year 1895, on First Avenue, opposite 1,620 First Avenue. Having heard rumors of Kroyer's intention to violate his instructions and personal pledge to the Assembly Convention which elected him, I called him aside and asked him if he intended to do so. His answer was that he would obey his instructions and keep his pledge and vote for William Brookfield first, last, and all the time, after which he made the following statement:

"I received a letter from Abraham Gruber, who is the lawyer for the firm I work for. I called on Mr. Gruber in answer to his letter, and found his business with me was to induce me to desert Mr. Brookfield and violate my obligation and pledge and vote for the candidate who would be named against Mr. Brookfield. He then asked me if I would consent to see Mr. Platt. I agreed to do so. I called on Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. On being introduced, Mr. Platt said to me that he had heard of me making speeches during the last election and that if I would disobey my instructions and vote against Mr. Brookfield and for the man named against him, he would make me leader in my district, it being a German district.

"I replied to Mr. Platt that I could not, as a man, disobey my instruction or my personal pledge to the convention that elected me. My whole object in seeing Mr. Platt was to find out what he was doing to defeat Mr. Brookfield. Mr. Platt further said to me that it would be better for me to have one man (meaning Mr. Platt) to whom I could apply for a position for myself and friends than to be going from one to another, and he promised to distribute the patronage for the district through me."

Mr. Kroyer then assured me that all the overtures made to him would not affect him in the least, and that he would obey the instructions and keep his pledge and vote for Mr. Brookfield, as instructed.

[Signed] JOHN C. GRAHAM.

Sworn and submitted before me this 21st day of January, 1895.

THOMAS F. KEATING, Notary Public.

Despite Kroyer's assurance, five days later he cast his vote for Lauterbach, as did also Gruber.

This action by the club will not disqualify the men from membership in the County Committee until their term has expired.

WILL NOT SWERVE THE MAYOR.

His Course, He Declares, Will Be Independent of the Legislature.

In an interview yesterday, Mayor Strong clearly indicated that no threats could swerve him from the path of duty; that he would not interfere with the Legislature, and that the Legislature would not interfere with him. He also indicated quite as clearly that no political leader could run the Mayor's office while he is in the chair.

"I shall not move a finger to secure the passage or defeat of any bill," the Mayor said, "They can pass a Power of Removal bill or not, as they see fit. I have read the police bills introduced by Senator Lexow. I have no criticism to make on them at this time. In fact, I have decided to make no comment or criticism on any bill that has been introduced in the Legislature until it is before me officially. They can pass police bills or let them alone at their will. I shall not interfere in any way. But I have made up my mind that nothing the Legislature can do or leave undone will swerve me one hair's breadth from my duty in this office.

"If they pass the Power of Removal bill, or if they defeat it, it will not change my purpose. I am indifferent now as to what the Legislature may do, and I don't propose to make any comment on the action of that body. I am here to do my duty, and I am going to do it. I shall make mistakes, perhaps, but nothing can deter me from doing what seems to me to be right and for the best interests of this city.

"I propose that all responsibility for city legislation shall rest on the Legislature. I will not be moved from my purpose by any consideration, and I will do what seems to me to be my duty here in this office, if the Legislature refuses to pass the Power of Removal bill, and all other bills. None of the local bills that have been introduced are before me officially as yet. I am determined not to ask anything from the Legislature."

Mr. Platt and his people do not like this sort of talk at all. It shows, no matter how much Mr. Platt does, either by way of compromise or by any other device or trick, that he can find no pliant tool in the Mayor's chair.

Such patronage in the local government as will be given to Republicans will be given by Mayor Strong, not by Mr. Platt.

MR. PLATT AND THE UNION LEAGUE

Individual Members Preparing for an Active Warfare Against the Leader.

The Republican politicians in the Union League Club who helped along the reform movement at the last election are disgusted to find that they have simply played into the hands of Mr. Platt. But they are keeping their chagrin very much to themselves.

A reporter for The New-York Times talked with more than a dozen of the leading members and officers of the club yesterday, but was unable to find one who would commit himself for publication, though all turned up their noses, figuratively speaking, at the mere thought of Mr. Platt's dominating interference in city politics. Gen. Porter, President of the club, said:

"Platt? Why, we have nothing whatever to do with Platt."

Even Chauncey M. Depew, who, as a general thing, does not hesitate to express his dislike for Mr. Platt and his political methods, simply said:

"I have no views to express about Mr. Platt."

"But won't you say what you think of his interference with the plans for reform government in this city?"

"No, Sir; I have nothing to say."

Gen. Thomas L. James also declined to commit himself.

While the Union League Club politicians as a body may not take any steps to head off Mr. Platt's attempt to grab everything in sight, individual members of the club are preparing for a pretty active warfare if Mr. Platt has his own way in selecting the permanent Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

A prominent member of the club said yesterday he knew positively that the secret of Mr. Platt's strength in the convention was his open boast that he could control Mayor Strong, and that Mr. Platt was still playing that card for all it was worth.

The most prominent member of the Union League Club who is on the County Committee is John R. Van Wormer, ex-Secretary of the club. Like others of its members, he absolutely declined to say anything about the situation yesterday, but he is an old-time enemy of Mr. Platt, a vigorous fighter, and his friends believe that, if Platt succeeds in electing his man as permanent Chairman, Mr. Van Wormer will have something interesting to say before the meeting is dismissed.

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HOME RULE THE DEMAND.

What Prominent Citizens Say of the Proposed Reorganization Commission.

A number of prominent citizens were visited by reporters for The New-York Times yesterday and asked to give their opinions, and those of the people of this city as they know them, upon the plan to have Gov. Morton appoint three commissioners to reorganize the Police Department and place it after reorganization under a bi-partisan commission.

Ex-City Chamberlain William M. Ivins said:

"If the election in New-York City last Fall means anything, it means that the people want to govern themselves, and are determined to do so through an agency which they very deliberately chose—viz., Mayor Strong. In matters which affect the City of New-York as closely as this police matter, the people of this city should be supreme. We all know that as our law now stands the police function is constitutionally a State and not a local function. But this is a matter which is always intrusted to a commission by the State, and which has always been handled by the localities, at least since the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act.

"So far as the personnel of the police force is concerned, there is no more reason why the Governor and his commission should be intrusted with the work than why they should be intrusted with the work of reorganizing the Street-Cleaning Department, which is solely of local interest.

"If, however, the Governor is going to appoint a commission of three to reconstitute the municipal police force (because there is no such reason for this course, as there would be if it were a metropolitan force in the hands of the State,) and that commission in its turn has to go to the Mayor for approval, responsibility for success or failure will be so difficult to locate that it will amount to nothing.

"The historical system in New-York is that the Mayor is Chief Magistrate and head of the Police Department. He was so until we began our experimental legislation in 1857. So far as this present reorganization is concerned he could certainly be made so again. The people of New-York City want this work done by their own agents and representatives and not by some one's else representatives and agents.

"The proposition is a complete abandonment of the theory of local government, and one of the most direct and deadly blows it has ever received. This matter touches only the personnel of the force, and not the general legal reorganization of the department. That is another question. There is no one who has had any experience in New-York politics who does not know that a commission, such as that now proposed, would be enabled to take every man in the Police Department by the throat and to make of that department the most active political engine in our government. The proposition is one of the boldest and most audacious I have ever known. It find no justification that I can see in any proper theory of government."

Joseph Larocque said:

"I regard the suggestion to have the Governor appoint a commission to reorganize the Police Department as a direct slap in the face of Mayor Strong. He only should appoint commissions, and those which he appoints should have the full confidence of the people and be satisfactory to them.

"He was elected to try to put the city on a non-partisan basis, and he has the confidence of all the good citizens of this city—Republicans and Democrats. Any commission that might be appointed in Albany would be under influences that would make its actions purely partisan, and would not have the confidence of the citizens of this city.

"The police force should have nothing to do with politics, and the use of the term 'partisan' is a very unfortunate one. I believe, as do thousands of others, in a Police Department with a single head. I think that the people of New-York feel that way.

"The moment that you put the commission of the Police Department in the hands of four politicians, selected two on each side because they are politicians, you render effective, affirmative action impossible, destroy responsibility, and open the door for political deals which lead directly to the results exposed by the investigation of the Lexow committee.

"The evils which existed in the past will again exist under a bi-partisan commission. The partisans will devote all consideration to their parties, and the city will fall between the two stools."

Horace E. Deming said:

"The bill should not be passed, as it intrusts to the Governor the reorganizing of a city department, and is a direct check to the movement which elected Mayor Strong. The people made their wishes known as strongly as they could. Mayor Strong was elected for the purpose of exercising just these powers which this bill and others of the same kind would deprive him of.

"The popular sentiment that elected him demands that he should not be stripped of the powers which it wished him to exercise. He should have the power of appointing the heads of departments, and also the power of removal, that the city's departments may be thoroughly reorganized. The people make these demands, not individuals. The powers of the Mayor shoud be enlarged, not curtailed by any one or any party.

"In regard to a bi-partisan Police Board, there should be no such thing. There should be no occasion for partisanship in the board, and there would not be by any right-thinking man if the election machinery were divorced from that of the police, as it should be.

"There should be a separate city bureau for all such purposes of election as have been exercised by the Police Board in the past. The Police Department should have nothing to do with the elections except to preserve peace and enforce the laws. Under any partisan Police Board evils such as we know existed in the past will continue to exist."

George V. N. Baldwin said:

"I am unalterably opposed to any reorganization of the city departments from Albany, whether it be done by the Governor or any commission which he may appoint. We elected Mayor Strong to do that work, the people expect him to do it, and they will not brook interference with their wishes. I believe that all reorganizations should be done by Mayor Strong, and so preserve the autonomy of the city. It has little enough control over its affairs now, and this contemplated action will produce a state of great dissatisfaction. We don't want to return to such a condition of affairs as existed under the old Metropolitan District Commission.

"I am strongly in favor of a single head to the Police Department as I am opposed to outside interference with our departments. Give the people a single head to the department, and so locate the responsibility. As it is now, there is no responsibility anywhere. It cannot be located, and the present system is productive of evil.

"Bi-partisan Commissions are used by the parties as a cover to hide their wrongdoing. Evils will always exist under them, for the party will be held by the Commissioners as of more moment than the people. The people are opposed to them. They have seen the evils which they produce, and they fully considered the matter before they elected Mayor Strong on a non-partisan platform to be a non-partisan Mayor."

Arthur von Briesen said:

"The mere suggestion of having the Governor appoint a commission of three to reorganize our Police Department is an outrage upon the people of this city, and they will so consider it. The principle has been established that this city should have self-government. To try to impose upon us any one without giving the head of the city a controlling voice in the selection is a political crime.

"Cities should govern themselves, and their affairs should not be interefered with by outsiders. We elected a Mayor to govern this city last Fall in connection with others, without considering the parties to which they belonged, and the will and wishes of the people should not be thwarted.

"The men whom we elected should be responsible for the manner in which this city is managed. That is the wish of the people, as declared by the election last Fall. We intended to intrust the work to the Mayor. We want to hold him and the other officials responsible, and do not want Mr. Platt to be responsible.

"As far as the direct management of the Police Department is concerned, we don't want its management to be partisan or bi-partisan. We went it to be for the entire city. We elected our city officers on a non-partisan basis, which shows that we want no partisan or bi-partisan nonsense. Bi-partison simply means partisan duplicated.

"The partisan administration of the Police Department in the past has been the cause of the vast amount of corruption that has existed. We have declared most emphatically that we want to get rid of the cause in order to get rid of the effect."

Simon Sterne said:

"There are three reasons why the bill giving the Governor the power to appoint three Commissioners, to whom the task of reorganizing the Police Department would be intrusted, should not become a law. In the first place, it is opposed to the ideas of reform which animated the people last Autumn, and which resulted in the election of a Mayor pledged to reform the abuses in the Municipal Government. If the Police Department is to be reorganized, the work should be done by the Mayor, whom we can trust, and not by a trio of Commissioners who will be doubtless selected by reason of their political affiliations.

"In the second place, it is against every sound principle of home rule. There is not the shred of an excuse for the enactment of such a law. Is it possible that the people who are responsible for the introduction of this bill mean us to believe that the Mayor cannot be trusted with the appointment of Commissioners to reorganize the police force, and that he would not introduce the proper measures for reform in that department? It is less shameless than the action of the Republican Legislature in 1857 in framing the Metropolitan Police act, which gave to the Governor of the State the power and authority to appoint the Police Commissioners under that act. At that time the Republican Legislature had the excuse that Fernando Wood was Mayor. There is no such excuse now, with Mayor Strong at the head of the Municipal Government.

"There is another objection to this legislation because it is possibly in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. The Metropolitan Police act was likewise not in conformity with the Constitution, and to overcome this objection the Legislature at that time extended the territory affected by including Brooklyn, Staten Island, and a portion of Westchester County in the provisions of the act.

"The creation of a bi-partisan police commission will simply perpetuate the evils which have existed in the department ever since it went under political control. The plan is, as I understand it, to have the board consist of four politicians, selected more for their political partisanship than for their qualifications for the duties of the office. I am not prepared to commit myself to the idea that a single-headed commission is the best for the government of the Police Department, but that does not at all lessen my opposition to any scheme that favors the creation of a board of Commissioners who are selected with a view to the distribution of patronage only, and not for their integrity and efficiency."

Col. Joel B. Erhardt, who was a Police Commissioner for several years, would not discuss the bill giving the Governor the power to appoint the reorganization Commissioners, as he was not prepared to say anything about it at present. As to the bi-partisan commission for the government of the department, Col. Erhardt said:

"I have seen no reason to alter my opinion, which I publicly enunciated before the Chamber of Commerce a year ago, in favor of a single Commissioner. I do not think that an efficient police force can be maintained under four heads."

Louis Windmüller said:

"We do not want to be governed from Albany. We are competent to govern ourselves. In view of the fact that the Mayor has been elected on an independent reform platform, he ought to have the power to appoint the Commissioners for the reorganization of the Police Department. The Mayor can, and should, be trusted.

"I am absolutely against a bi-partisan Police Commission. A single-headed commission is, in my opinion, the only mode of government that would result in an honest and efficient Police Department. The administration of the department cannot possibly be done well by more than one man, and you can then hold him responsible for anything that goes wrong."

ONE MASS MEETING MOVED PLATT

Story of His Surrender During the World's Fair Discussion.

Editorial in The New-York Times, Feb. 18, 1890.

In the hope of saving his skin, which he felt was much in danger, Mr. Platt last night yielded every point, and got out of the way of the World's Fair. The "compromise," as he will probably call it, is in no sense a compromise, since the action of the commission under the two-thirds rule will probably be in no instance different from what it would have been without the rule. The plain truth of the matter is that Platt's impudence and arrogance had got him into a desperate scrape. He was threatened not only with political extinction, but with business losses, and as every fellow of the Platt kind is by nature a coward, he fled from the rising wrath of the community. To his party he has done a substantial service by surrendering in time, for it was plainly the disposition of the friends of the fair to hold the party responsible for the acts of its leader. For himself, however, his capitulation accomplishes little. He had forgotten that in affronting the people of a great city he took risks not involved in the management of caucuses and conventions, and he went so far in insolence and indiscretion as to make enemies of many leading Republicans whose support has been no less necessary to him in the past than it will be desirable in the future. We may not have a World's Fair in 1892. That is a future event, and naturally uncertain. But if we do have a fair, one of the first objects to catch the gaze of the approaching visitor will be the scalp of Thomas C. Platt adorning the apex of a lofty pole near the main entrance gate.

From the News Columns of The New-York Times, Feb. 18, 1890.

"Mr. Platt has abandoned the lofty stand he has occupied for the last few weeks. He bows to the popular will, and has made haste to withdraw his impertinent opposition to the World's Fair.

"At the great mass meeting held in Cooper Union last night to give expression to the strong public desire for a World's Fair there appeared a messenger from Platt to announce that the political boss was 'satisfied' to accept a proposition made by Chauncey M. Depew, namely, that no change shall be made in the World's Fair Committee of One Hundred and Three, but that a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to order any action by the committee. Mr. Platt was willing to surrender to this compromise, and with a degree of modesty that will be appreciated by his political puppets, he calmly pledged the support of the Republican State Committee to the plan.

"This proposition, it appears, had been made by Mr. Depew during the day to various influential members of the committee and to certain politicians who have opposed the World's Fair bill because they were afraid that Tammany Hall would control the commission. The plan was explained by Mr. Depew at the close of his speech last night.

The Meeting.

"The meeting was a tremendous one. Cooper Union has rarely held such a crowd as was there last night. The main hall was full within ten minutes after the doors were first opened, and there remained a crowd outside which would have made up quite a respectable meeting by itself. Overflow meetings were promptly organized, and the hundreds of persons who found it impossible to get into the building were provided with orators who talked to them in the open air from trucks and cabs, and who worked them up into a great state of enthusiasm.

"On the stage were many men prominent in New-York, and many such were scattered throughout the hall, making up part of the audience. It was a thoroughly good-natured meeting, but there was a singleness of purpose about the men who composed it that was edifying. Every man there was against Thomas C. Platt's anti-fair crusade, and they showed their disapprobation of that meddler in World's Fair matters in a manner that was direct and to the point. In the speeches there was not a single direct allusion to Platt, but there were statements made in which the audience found sufficient excuse to call out the name of Thomas C. Platt and hiss it with immense vigor. No such opportunity was lost."

Many prominent men took part in that uprising against Platt. Among those who were Vice Presidents of the meeting, as published in The New-York Times of Feb. 18, 1890, were:

William Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph H. Choate, Edward Cooper, Charles S. Smith, William E. Tefft, J. S. T. Stranahan, Carl Schurz, H. O. Havemeyer, Charles Scribner, Elihu Root, Hamilton Fish, Charles L. Tiffany, Noah Davis, William L. Strong, Jacob M. Schiff, Seth Low, H. H. Boyesen, Joel B. Erhardt, William Steinway, John Claflin, Henry G. Marquand, John Sloan, C. P. Huntington, Morris K. Jesup, Hiram Hitchcock, Richard S. Storrs, R. L. Cutting, Thomas A. Edison, Alexander E. Orr, Oswald Ottendorfer, Harvey Fisk, Ogden Goelet, S. V. White, Louis Windmüller,

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting declaring that the enterprise should be absolutely non-partisan and non-political. A letter was read from William M. Evarts, then a Senator, indorsing the movement and declaring against "political dissensions," which might result in the loss of the fair.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller made a speech in whch he said that, while he thought he had always been a Republican, he found he had been read out of the party because he "had had the temerity to support the bill," which was designed to locate the fair in New-York.

John Claflin spoke against "political practices" in matters of this nature, and he was followed by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. Dr. Depew declared his right to independent action, saying this question was "one of those matters upon which every man is entitled to his opinion from the best lights which he can gather." He also read a telegraph dispatch from Senator Hiscock approving his suggestion. A storm of applause greeted Dr. Depew, and then Mr. Platt's surrender came.

Platt's Surrender.

The story, as it was related in The New-York Times Feb. 18, was this:

"Mr. Samuel Gompers who followed Mr. Depew, had said perhaps a dozen words, when John F. Plummer, red, excited, and puffing, came on the platform and made his way straight to the side of Mr. Depew. He said a few hurried words to that gentleman. Hardly anybody had seen this occurrence except the people on the stage.

"Many persons in the audience, having heard New-York's famous orator, were satisfied, and were making preparations to leave the hall. Suddenly their somewhat wandering attention was arrested by Mr. Depew, who walked out to the reader's stand, touched Mr. Gompers on the arm, and asked him to yield the floor for a few moments to "a gentleman with an important mission.' The interruption was somewhat astonishing. The hall in a second became as still as a tomb, and when Mr. Depew led Mr. Plummer up to the stand and inroduced him as a gentleman who had something important to say, the audience hardly knew what to do, and, not knowing, remained absolutely quiet.

"Mr. Plummer, in that Talmagean way of his, started out by observing that he was an absolutely free citizen. He was a good Republican, he said, and there never was a political collar made that would fit his neck and bind him to any man. He had not intended to come to this meeting—his modesty prevented him from doing that. Mr. Plummer went on talking in this strain for some moments, and then he got down to his mission. He mentioned the name of Thomas C. Platt.

Hisses for Platt.

"Up to that moment that name had not been pronounced by any man on the platform. Rebellious spirits in the audience had howled it above the tumult of applause at times, and it had been hissed. When Mr. Plummer said, 'I heard to-night from Mr. Platt—' he was interrupted by such a storm of hisses and other marks of vigorous disapproval as would have disconcerted any man with less assurance. But Mr. Plummer waited until this storm had subsided, and went on with his story. Every time he mentioned Platt's name, though, until almost the very end, the hisses came back promptly.

"As he was leaving his house a few hours before, Mr. Plummer said he received a message from Mr. Platt asking him to join him at once in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Thither he at once proceeded, and for the first time in his life had there a political talk with Platt. It was a political talk about the World's Fair, in which Mr. Platt expressed himself as absolutely sincere in his desire to have the fair here, and the result of it all was that he, Plummer, came to that meeting with the assurance from Mr. Platt that, if Mr. Depew's plan were approved of and adopted by the great meeting to which he first made it publicly known, 'that plan would be approved by the State Committee, approved by the Senators at Albany, and that a united delegation would at once go to Washington and demand that the great World's Fair should be held in New-York in 1892.'"

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LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK OPENLY

Mr. Platt, Says a Correspondent, Is Sensitive to a Mass Meeting's Voice.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your editorial article in yesterday's issue is most timely. It strikes the key of the situation. It sounds a note of alarm, the ground for which cannot be safely ignored. Unfortunately, the selfish demagogue, the conscienceless and dictatorial political manipulator with whom the people of this city have to deal, is one of the "rather-rule-in-hell- than-serve-in-Heaven" sort. Nothing will relegate him to the appropriate oblivion of his native town of Tioga, unless it be the force of a thoroughly aroused public sentiment.

Your editorial refers to the occasion of the mass meeting at the Cooper Union, at the time Mr. Platt was "holding up" the World's Fair bill in the Legislature. If there ever was an occasion when that wily gentleman listened to the expression of public sentiment regarding himself, and hopped nimbly down from the lofty perch which he then occupied, it was on that occasion. It was an absolute surrender, a complete "come down." At the first reverberation of the echoes from that hall, he sent a gentleman from his rooms with a message to the effect that he accepted the measures proposed for adoption by that meeting. Although the mischief done by him was irremediable, and the results of the meeting abortive, with respect to the special object sought to be accomplished, viz., the passage of the Senate bill, it at least served the purpose of convincing the people of this city that when they spoke loudly and emphatically enough, Mr. Platt could be compelled to listen and to obey.

I have before me a telegram addressed to the Chairman of that meeting, from a very eminent Republican of this city, who was absent therefrom at the time, in which he expresses himself as follows: "The interests of business and labor should not be sacrificed to the demands of a partisan political leader. Make the issue plain, and put the responsibility where it belongs, not on either political party, but on the individual who is bound to rule or ruin."

Mr. Platt is particularly sensitive to the voice of the "people in mass meeting assembled." Such meetings were exceedingly effective in the late campaign in compassing the downfall of Tammany Hall. The time has now come, in my opinion, when they can be utilized again for the elimination of an element as dangerous to the peace and welfare of this municipality as that organization ever was, and as The Times has the reputation of "running its game to earth," when it once starts in after it, I trust that you will continue to rouse public sentiment, to bring about the formation of a committee for the purpose of organizing one or more large mass meetings, in the hope that such sentiment will sweep this selfish, provincial marplot out of political existence. For my part, I can see no more relief in having escaped the domination of Tammany Hall, only to come under the bossship of Mr. Platt, than a transition "from the frying pan into the fire" would prove, and I find but little choice between the members of that baleful organization, who were "in it" for money, and Mr. Platt, who is "in it" for the love of power and dictation, utterly indifferent to the feelings of those unselfish men of all parties, who joined together at the recent election, irrespective of politics, simply and solely for the purpose of giving this city a clean, non-partisan, business administration. CITIZEN.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

PROGRESS.

People who get the greatest degree of comfort and real enjoyment out of life, are those who make the most out of their opportunities. Quick perception and good judgment, lead such promptly to adopt and make use of those refined and improved products of modern inventive genius which best serve the needs of their physical being. Accordingly, the most intelligent and progressive people are found to employ the most refined and perfect laxative to regulate and tone up the stomach, liver, and bowels, when in need of such an agent—hence the great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are made from the purest, most refined and concentrated vegetable extracts, and from forty-two to forty-four are contained in each vial, which is sold at the same price as the cheaper made and more ordinary pills found in the market. In curative virtues, there is no comparison to be made between them and the ordinary pills, as any one may easily learn by sending for a free sample, (four to seven doses) of the Pellets, which will be sent on receipt of name and address on a postal card.

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JUDGE C. L. BENEDICT TO RESIGN

He Has Been on the Bench for Nearly Thirty Years.

Judge Charles L. Benedict of the United States District Court has decided to resign, but not, as it has been said, on account of ill health. He had decided some time ago to resign when he became seventy years old, and in March next he will be seventy-one years old. He expects to take a trip South within ten days, but he will not resign before he leaves.

Judge Benedict was born at Newburg, N. Y., and was the son of George W. Benedict, who for many years was one of the Faculty of the University of Vermont, whence Judge Benedict was graduated in 1841. He came to New-York, and here studied law, and became a member of the law firm of Burr & Benedict. In 1861 and 1862 he was chosen a member of the Assembly, and served with Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Henry J. Raymond. In March, 1865, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Benedict District Judge of the Eastern District of New-York. This district comprised Long Island and Staten Island, and he had co-ordinate jurisdiction on the seas with the United States courts of this city.

He is one of the best-known men on the bench, and is looked up to as being a man of great learning and one of the best real jurists in the State.

TROUBLE OVER CLUB ENTERTAINMENTS

Complaint that the Manhattan Athletic Has No License for Its Shows.

Manager Genslinger of the new Manhattan Athletic Club appeared in Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon to explain to Justice Ryan why he was conducting a theatrical entertainment without having a license for the same.

He was summoned by Acting Captain F. W. Robb of the Twenty-third Sub-Police Station, who had sent two of his men to purchase admission tickets and endeavor to go in to see the entertainment, although not members of the club. The men did so without trouble, and reported the facts to their superior.

Mr. Genslinger was very indignant, and told the court that such a thing could only have been accomplished through the failure of an employe to do his duty at the door and demand the card of each member before allowing him to enter.

There will be an examination held in the case to-morrow afternoon.

AN EXPLOSION IN BROADWAY

Escaping Gas Fired by a Spark from an Electric Light Wire.

An explosion at the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street last evening caused a great deal of excitement and frightened pedestrians who were passing.

The explosion was heard for several blocks. A section of the asphalt pavement in Twenty-sixth Street just west of Broadway was blown into the air to a height of fifty feet and was followed by a sheet of flame. A messenger was sent to the works of the Edison Electric Company in Twenty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and the current was shut off from the subway. The flame soon after died out. It was found that the gas escaping from the main, which had accumulated in the subway, had been set on fire by a spark from an electric-light wire improperly insulated. The damage done was slight.

FIRE AMONG PRESSES

Did Five Th

LEAD FOR BROOKLYN MOBS

Continued from Page 1.

men stopped a Fulton Street car at Nostrand Avenue about 7 o'clock, and at first asked the motorman to desert. Persuasion failing, they resorted successfully to force, and having their man in the street proceeded to pummel him for having dared hesitate to obey their mandate.

Somebody telephoned to the Tompkins Avenue stable, and Capt. Roe sent twenty men clattering to the scene of trouble.

When they arrived the motorman had sought refuge in the drug store at Nostrand Avenue and Fulton Street. Two of the mob were continuing his punishment, and the others were howling around the car.

The troopers charged the crowd and sent it flying. The policemen who were supposed to be guarding the car appeared in the drug store by this time.

They refused to arrest the men who were doing the pounding, but took in charge the man who was being pounded. They led him away a few blocks and let him go.

The troopers were called again at 8 o'clock to the same place. There had been another mob, a harmless one this time, and the police easily scattered it.

THREE-FOURTHS ARE IDLE.

Out of 45 Brooklyn Trolley Lines 13 Have Resumed Operations.

At the outset of the strike four great surface railroad systems of Brooklyn, embracing forty-five separate branches, were tied up.

They were as follows:

Atlantic Avenue Railroad—Adams Street, Bergen Street, Butler Street, Fifteenth Street, South Ferry, Hicks Street, Hoyt Street, Park Avenue, Seventh Avenue, Vanderbilt Avenue—10.

Broadway Railroad—Cypress Hills extension, Broadway main line, Ralph Avenue, Reid Avenue, Sumner Avenue—5.

Brooklyn City Railroad—Bushwick Avenue, Bowery Bay, Court Street, Calvary Cemetery, Crosstown, Cypress Hills line, Corona line, Crosstown Annex, Flatbush Avenue, Flushing Avenue, Fulton Street, Furman Street, Gates Avenue, Grand Street, Kent Avenue, Lorimer Street, Hamilton Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, Lutheran Cemetery line, Meeker Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Putnam Avenue, Holy Cross Cemetery line, Richmond Hill line, Second Avenue, Third Avenue, Tompkins Avenue, Union Avenue—28.

Brooklyn City and Newtown—De Kalb Avenue, Franklin Avenue—2.

Total lines tied up, 45.

After one week of the strike only eleven lines are in operation at all on the roads still involved, and only three—the Fifth Avenue, Court Street, and Flatbush Avenue—are in full operation.

The following is a list of the lines on which cars were running yesterday with more or less frequency:

Atlantic Avenue Railroad—Fifth Avenue, South Ferry, Seventh Avenue, Park Avenue, (that part on Ninth Avenue,) Bergen Street.

Brooklyn City Railroad—Court Street, Fulton Street, Putnam Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Greene Avenue.

Broadway Railroad—Sumner Avenue, Broadway main line.

SAYS LINEMEN WON'T STRIKE.

The Executive Board, According to Mr. Connelly, Opposes Such a Step.

The assertion that the linemen would be ordered out on strike by the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75 was denied by Master Workman Connelly yesterday.

"The Executive Board has nothing to do with that matter. It rests solely with the linemen themselves whether they strike or not. The board has from the start advised against any such step on the part of the linemen, since no good object could be attained by their leaving work.

"We are not at all alarmed over the situation, notwithstanding the calling out of additional troops. The object of so doing was undoubtedly to overawe the men, but I think it will fail.

"We are still confident that the companies haven't got sufficient men to operate the cars. Of the men they have hired not one in ten is competent to handle a car."

There are between 600 and 700 linemen in the employ of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company.

Should they decide to strike at the present juncture, when strikers and their sympathizers have developed a disposition to cut wires, their action would prove a serious blow to the companies.

"WAIT FOR ORDERS,"

"And Then Fire," Was the Instruction Col. Appleton Gave.

Col. Daniel Appleton and the officers of the Seventh Regiment have dealt with mobs several times, and they do not think much of bayonet charges when strikers begin to show fight.

When they put their men on guard yesterday at the various stables in Brooklyn there was a radical change from the orders given by their predecessors.

"Don't be hasty, men," was the instruction. "If they fight, don't use the bayonet! Wait for orders, then fire."

"That's our plan," said one of the officers to a reporter for The New-York Times. "This rioting must be stopped, and if we find any of it, that's the way we are going to stop it. It's the only way.

"Of course, I don't mean to say the command to fire is going to be given as soon as there is a sign of trouble. The Seventh has a reputation for good judgment, and I think it will uphold it. Each man has a loaded gun and twenty rounds of ammunition."

Another order issued to the members of the Seventh was in regard to picket duty. The men were told to get their bayonets in position for action on any person who approached the lines after dark.

"Safety first and ask questions afterward," said an officer in explanation of this. "Suppose a striker should get up to a sentry who simply held his bayonet down and talked. It might be an easy matter to seize that gun and do considerable damage to the sentry before help could be had. Oh, no, we are going to be on the safe side. Oh, no, we are going to be on the safe side."

INTENDS TO RUN 200 CARS.

That Was Mr. Lewis's Announcement at Midnight.

President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company at midnight made the following statement regarding the outlook for to-day:

"At this time matters look quite bright. We are getting along nicely and are greatly encouraged in employing more men. We expect to operate from fifty to seventy-five more cars to-morrow.

"We will open the Gates Avenue line, even if it is necessary to line it with militia from one end to the other. We also expect to open several other lines, among them one of our principal lines, but this one will not be opened as early in the day as the others. Altogether we intend to have 200 cars running.

"As regards the rumor that the linemen are going out, we do not know that they have any such intention. They have done all the repairing that has been necessary by reason of breaks in the wires.

"They are under contract until March, and they get good pay, and fully appreciate their positions. Even if they should violate their agreement and go out it would make no difference, as we could easily fill their places.

"We have been waited upon by several committees who were anxious to bring about a compromise, but we told them that it was too late. They cannot at this time

Cleveland's Baking Powder "pure" and "sure"

make any compromise that would be acceptable. The committees did not represent the strikers."

Mr. Lewis would not say whether the present force of police and militia was sufficient to give him the proper protection, but he did say:

"There seems to be a disposition on the part of the officials, from the Governor down, to maintain order, even if it requires that more troops be brought to the city."

TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Brooklyn's Aldermen Adopt a Petition and Resolutions on the Strike.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday forwarded to the Attorney General a petition requesting him to begin proceedings to annul the charters of Brooklyn railroads which, it is declared, are not operating their cars for the convenience of the public.

The petition, signed by many residents, was handed to Alderman Guilfoyle, and he presented it to the Board of Aldermen. It is as follows:

To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the City of Brooklyn, respectfully represent to your honorable body that we have been and are now unlawfully deprived of the traveling facilities which we are entitled to under the charters granted to the Atlantic Avenue Street Railroad Company, with its branches; the railroads with their branches leased and operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad or Traction Company, and the roads leased and operated by the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railway Company; that on these roads there has not been even an attempt made to run a car for the last seven days; that during that time a large portion of the police force of the city has been employed to protect the interests of said companies, thereby leaving portions of the city without adequate protection, upon the pretense of such companies that all of their lines would be run as usual if such protection were afforded; that, after a large force of militia has been ordered out under the same pretense, the heavy expense of which the city must bear, said companies have failed to keep their promises; that the conceded cause of this paralysis of travel is simply a question between said companies and their old employes as to wages and time, which we submit cannot absolve said companies from their obligations to the public.

We therefore respectfully pray your honorable body to take such measures as shall immediately compel said companies to operate the usual number of cars on all the lines, or else request the Attorney General to commence proceedings for the annulment of their charters.

Alderman Guilfoyle moved that the communication be approved, and that the City Clerk be directed to transmit a copy to the Attorney General with a request that immediate action be taken thereon.

Alderman Walsh moved to amend—to refer to the Law Committee.

Alderman Guilfoyle vigorously objected to any such reference. He said it was a matter of the greatest moment and that the Aldermen, as the servants of the people, should take some decisive action.

Alderman Clarke said the resolution was of no use. What was wanted was that the men should go back to work. He believed the board should license motormen and reduce the rate of speed.

The resolution was carried, Alderman Walkely's being the only negative vote.

Alderman Guilfoyle followed up his victory by offering this resolution:

Whereas, The present difficulty between the railroad companies and their employes has placed the city under great expense in maintaining the police force and the militia, the preservation of the lives of citizens and the property of the railroad companies; and, Whereas, The $20 license fee now paid by the companies is inadequate to meet the expense;

Resolved, That the Senators and Assemblymen from this county be requested to have the charter of the city amended so as to provide for a license fee of $100 for each and every car.

This, too, was adopted.

Alderman Cohn then offered a resolution to this effect:

Resolved, That, in view of the number of lives lost and accidents occurring during time of peace, either by reason of incompetency of men employed, recklessness of said men, or the great rate of speed at which some of the companies run their cars, this Common Council hereby disapproves of the action of the railroad companies of this city in employing men whose qualifications are an unknown quantity, in place of old employes, thereby imperiling the lives and limbs of our citizens.

Following this, the resolution specified that all motormen should be licensed without fee, after passing a satisfactory examination, and that the Board of Examiners should hold office for five years, and the Chairman should be an electrical engineer.

It was deemed best by the Aldermen not to adopt Alderman Cohn's resolution, and it was rejected.

Alderman Leich of the Twenty-third Ward offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, By Section 1 of Article V. of Chapter 2 of the laws and ordinances of the City of Brooklyn for the years 1888 and 1889, it is provided that "No person shall drive any railroad car while carrying passengers in any of the streets of this city, unless he be twenty-one years of age, a resident of the State for one year, and of the City of Brooklyn for four months, and have obtained a license from the Mayor for such purposes, under penalty of $25 for every such offense, to be recovered from the owners of such railroads or from such driver, both or either."

And, whereas, since the passage of that ordinance, the motive power of the various lines of surface railroads in operation in the City of Brooklyn has been changed from horses to electricity, requiring the services of skilled motormen for the proper and safe operation of such cars through the public streets, therefore, be it

Resolved, That no motorman shall operate any trolley cars while carrying passengers in any of the streets of this city, unless he be twenty-one years of age, a resident of the State for one year, and of the City of Brooklyn for four months, and has obtained a license from the Mayor for such purpose under a penalty of $25 for every offense, to be recovered from the owner or owners of such railroads or cars.

This resolution was carried unanimously.

STONES THROWN AT TROOP A.

But the Men Didn't Mind That—Better Off than in Buffalo.

Troop A was stoned several times on its way through Fulton Street to the Tompkins Avenue stables, where it was detailed to guard property.

Several stones narrowly missed the heads of troopers, and three or four charges were necessary to drive back the jeering mob.

Showers of snowballs were of no consequence whatever so far as retaliatory action on the part of the men was concerned.

The troop was the most "at home" body of soldiers in Brooklyn just as soon as it reached its post, and its work was done with a precision that was very noticeable.

Capt. Charles F. Roe had 104 troopers with him, and immediately on their arrival sentries were posted to patrol the block in which are the stables. The troop was quartered in the stable on the Herkimer Street side, where there was abundance of room.

"I tell you," said one of the troopers to a reporter for The New-York Times, "this place is paradise compared with what we had in Buffalo."

Capt. Roe's men were bound they would not famish, as did Major Quick's men of the Fourteenth at the East New-York stables Sunday.

Their commissary wagon was laden with as much provisions as two sturdy mules could draw. They had had breakfast in the armory at 3:30 A. M. Their midday meal was being served when the reporter reached the stables, and while some of them were eating under shelter, many were enjoying themselves seated on boxes about the immense camp grates that rested on a fire in the street. The troopers' fare consisted of beans, coffee, and bread. They had bread, beans, and coffee in the evening.

There was a hurry call for the troop just before noon, and a detachment rode hard for Greene Avenue. When the men got there they found the trouble in the shape of an intoxicated man who insisted on boarding a car and whose actions were being cheered by a crowd. The police handled the man, and the spectators and the troopers returned to Tompkins Avenue.

The men on post heard many unkind things said of them, and they also heard many pleasantries. A tall trooper, while driving a crowd away, had occasion to ride on the sidewalk. He was cantering toward a low-hanging beer sign when from the crowd there came the shout:

"Look out, there, sonny; low bridge!"

WAITED FOR SOLDIERS.

Then the Police Began to Use Clubs Unnecessarily.

There was a good deal of excitement at the Halsey Street depot yesterday morning when the several companies of the Seventh Regiment and the Sixty-ninth Battalion arrived.

A crowd of men and boys congregated at Broadway and Halsey Street to watch the militiamen. No attempt was made to annoy the troops, but a squad of policemen, with several mounted men, suddenly made a rush for the crowd and began clubbing right and left. Privates of the Sixty-ninth Battalion hissed them, and cried "Shame! Shame!" until they desisted.

The police did not use clubs until the National Guardsmen were in sight.

A few Sumner Avenue cars were sent out from the Bergen Street depot yesterday afternoon, and their appearance in that thoroughfare excited a good deal of hostility. The first car encountered a truck at Sumner and Greene Avenues, and the truckman refused to get off the track.

There was sufficient delay to give a crowd time to collect, and about 1,000 men and boys surrounded the car and encouraged the truckman in his efforts to block the car.

They unhitched the horses and left the truck across the track, and then they urged the motorman and conductor to leave the car.

Word was sent to Tompkins Avenue and Fulton Street, where Troop A was stationed, and to the Bergen Street depot, where several companies of the Seventy-first Regiment were on guard.

Companies B, F, and H, under command of Capt. Hazen, Lieut. Joyce, and Major Smith, and a detail from Troop A, were sent to the scene.

In the meantime, a squad of police had also appeared, and when the militiamen arrived there the entire crowd had been dispersed and the car had proceeded on its way. The militiamen marched up and down the street a few times for the entertainment of the residents in the vicinity, and then marched back again to their stations.

There was no more trouble on that line.

FOG PREVENTED SIGNALING.

Method of Sending Messages from Headquarters.

The Signal Corps of the First Brigade joined that of the Second Brigade on the roof of the Hall of Records yesterday, but owing to the dense fog the picturesque waving of red flags by day and of colored lanterns by night, which have been a feature of the strike since the military took a hand, had to be dispensed with.

Messages are transmitted from Brigade Headquarters in the Hall of Records to the various points where troops are stationed through the medium of the Signal Corps, and thus is obtained absolute secrecy.

The message is flagged from the Hall of Records to a man stationed on the roof of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, in North Portland Avenue.

From there it is sent to a man on one of the lofty towers of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Sumner Avenue.

This section of the city is quite elevated, and from the towers of the Thirteenth it is possible to transmit messages in all directions.

MONEY FOR THE STRIKERS.

City Controller Palmer Sent Treasurer Ryan $100.

Subscriptions flowed in to Treasurer Ryan, at the strikers' headquarters, 407 Bridge Street, yesterday, in a manner that served to gladden the hearts of the men.

Ex-Coroner Rooney sent the strikers $500, City Controller Palmer $100, and a Fulton Street furniture establishment $250.

There was a large number of smaller subscriptions.

The men assert that the companies owe them for a week's work prior to the calling of the strike, and that the amount due from that source is in the neighborhood of $53,000.

Meetings of business men were held last night in Greenpoint and in the Twenty-eighth Ward for the purpose of raising funds for the strikers.

District Assemblies Nos. 49 and 220, K. of L., comprising mixed local assemblies, and the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, have indorsed the strike, and have tendered the trolley men financial assistance.

AWED BY CANNON.

No Further Violence by Strikers in East New-York.

The square in front of the Fulton Avenue Station of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company was guarded yesterday by two companies of the Seventh Regiment and four cannon rifles of the latest pattern looked threateningly down every avenue that leads to the stables.

The First Battery, eighty-two strong, in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, manned the guns and, day and night, were ready for any emergency. Capt. Wendel's men had first been sent to the Halsey Street stables, but did not remain there long.

Picket duty was done by the men of Company E, Seventh Regiment, in command of Capt. Rhodes, who had ninety men, and Company I of the same regiment, ninety-eight men, commanded by Capt. Harper.

The big guns terrorized the crowd, which for the last few days had been standing at every entrance to the square, and the mounted police had little difficulty in seeing that no person who did not have urgent business was allowed within a block of the square.

Two of the guns were so placed that they could sweep through Jamaica Avenue and across Georgia Avenue.

The muzzle of another pointed along Alabama Avenue, and would have been equally effective in case of a fight in Fulton Street, and the fourth had the command of Fulton Street to the right of the stables. All the guns were loaded.

"We are ready for anything," said Capt. Wendel, "and I can tell you, if it comes to fight there will be no fooling on our part."

The men of the Seventh worked with snap and dash, and when one of them put a bayonet at the breast of a curiosity-seeker who in some way got near the line there was, in every case a hasty retreat.

There was no trouble about operating the Fulton Street cars, but not many were sent out. A long wait in the morning was due

Genuine Pond's Extract

CURES COLDS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, INFLAMMATIONS AND ALL PAIN.

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REV. C. S. ROBINSON, the well known editor of "Songs for the Sanctuary," &c.—"Pond's Extract fulfills every promise it makes."

2,000 *ORDERS FROM PHYSICIANS WITHIN ONE MONTH.*

SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

to lack of men, and to the fact that in several places in Fulton Street the wires had been cut. Car 1,301 reached the stables about 9 o'clock with forty men, and at 10 o'clock all damage had been repaired, and the first passenger car was sent out under guard. It ran through without trouble clear to the ferry, and other cars soon followed it.

Division Superintendent Morrison told a reporter for The New-York Times that thirty-six cars, nearly the full complement, were being run, but a close watch on the stables for several hours, failed to account for more than sixteen, and not all of these went over the whole run. All the cars returned with their windows whole.

The police, as was the case Sunday, were in command of Capt. Gorman of the Seventeenth Precinct, Capt. Ennis of the Nineteenth, and Sergt. Reimels of the mounted squad.

The men are nearly worn out, and the reliefs are for this reason frequent. There was not much work for the mounted men beyond an occasional scouring through to Atlantic Avenue.

Several policemen were found intoxicated on post, and one of them, George Kelly of the Seventeenth, was so much so early in the forenoon that he was hurried to the station house under guard.

Twenty-seven firemen of Truck 7, East New-York, in command of Foreman Peter Campbell, patrolled the neighborhood.

The fog was so dense in the vicinity of the stables that one could scarcely see across the street. All the police went off duty, and the sentries of the Seventh were doubled. The strictest discipline prevailed, and no person, no matter what his business, was admitted within or allowed to pass out through the lines except under the escort of a Corporal of the Guard.

Bands of strikers came from near-by haunts, and watched, at a safe distance, the regular pacing of the sentries. Not a stone was thrown, and the gatherings were very quiet.

MR. WICKER'S SURPRISE.

Six Cars Operated by Strategy on the Broadway System.

A carload of motormen and conductors dashed into the square before the Fulton Avenue stables at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, and then began a mysterious scurrying hither and thither of the police on duty, while as fast as the patrol wagon could make its trips to and from the station houses reserves were brought to the stables.

Orders were whispered, and details marched forth in all directions, driving the crowds further away from the stables. All was soon activity in the stables of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad, and the mysterious massing and rushing of policemen was explained.

In the rear of the stables a school for motormen had been established, and about ten minutes was devoted by an Inspector to teaching each new man a thing or two about running a car. Some of them learned the thing or two, and others did not, but at any rate six of them went to work.

The first car was guarded for two blocks by mounted men, and on the front and rear platform was a policeman.

In instructing the latter, Sergt. Reimels said:

"Now, men, you're put on that car to protect it. Don't let a soul on either of those platforms beside yourselves and the men who run the car.

"Don't let a striker on to argue with the motorman or conductor. That must be stopped in future.

"You have your clubs. Use them to guard the car. If you haven't anything beside your clubs, it isn't my fault."

The cars went through in safety, although in almost every block obstructions in the nature of planks and stones were encountered. At Chauncey Street the police made short work of a crowd of several hundred who were there to shout rather than to fight.

ONE CAR IN EIGHT RUNNING.

Despite Military Protection Roads Are Slow in Resuming.

With 7,000 State troops and over 1,000 police on guard yesterday in Brooklyn, 242 cars out of a full complement of 1,900 were operated on the roads involved in the strike.

One hundred and fifty-five cars were operated by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, according to a statement made to a reporter for The New-York Times by President Lewis of that corporation.

The number of cars operated on the respective lines was as follows:

Gates Avenue	10
Court Street line	30
Flatbush Avenue line	40
Putnam and Halsey line	40
Fulton Street	35

When asked as to the situation, President Lewis replied: "I am satisfied with the protection afforded us by the presence of the soldiers, and believe that through their instrumentality we shall be materially aided in moving our cars. They will enable the police to devote more time to the protection of the cars when they are in transit."

The fact that the company was operating only 155 cars out of more than 1,100 did not disconcert President Lewis, who explained the situation in this way:

"While it is true that we are now being afforded ample protection, the difficulty arises from the fact, not that we suffer any lack of men, but that those we have on hand are to some extent not familiar with the city, and the various routes, and are in need of instruction. This fact and the cutting of trolley wires has hampered us materially, but the situation is improving hourly."

On the Atlantic Avenue system eighty-three cars were run yesterday. They were distributed as follows:

Fifth Avenue	28
Seventh Avenue	17
Bergen Street	12
Vanderbilt Avenue	6

President Norton said he was satisfied with the actual protection to cars and property furnished by the militia and the police. Many of his men, he said, had been frightened away by the strikers. He declared that he could soon find others in their places, and would be running his lines in a few days with the full complement of cars.

Only six cars were run yesterday over the lines of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad.

These cars carried few passengers, and the system was practically tied up as completely as at any time during the strike.

The first car was not run down Broadway until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was closely followed by five others, and the six cars were all back in the stables by 6 o'clock.

WELLES WANTS WITNESSES.

He Does Not Seem to Have Read Newspapers Closely.

Mayor Schieren has apparently changed his mind about the Brooklyn police. The Mayor has all along stood by his friend, Police Commissioner Welles, and has publicly maintained that the police were doing well.

The Police Commissioner has likewise been declaring that the force was affording protection to the railroad companies, and was behaving all right.

Yesterday Mr. Welles was summoned to see the Mayor in his private office. It is said the Mayor spoke his mind freely on the subject of the police, and told the Police Commissioner that the many charges of cowardice and inefficiency brought against the force should be investigated at once.

After leaving Mayor Schieren's presence Mr. Welles made the following statement:

Charges having been publicly made that members of the police force have been neglectful, inefficient, and even positively indifferent in protecting property and preserving order, the Commissioner of Police publicly states that any charge of this kind, sustained by proof, will be followed by the instant dismissal of the offender. He will insist on active, earnest, and faithful police work in the interest of peace and order.

Wherever any instance of neglect, inefficiency, or indifference on the part of the police is observed by any citizen, it is requested by the Commissioner that a report of the facts be made to him or to the Mayor without delay, and the matter will be by him immediately investigated.

In aid of such investigation it is requested that the facts and circumstances be reported with all possible definiteness, especially the time, place, and number or name of the officer involved.

There was much comment on the fact that the Police Commissioner, by his statement, virtually asks the public to take the place of the Police Department in the active investigation of the conduct of the force.

THE POLICE DENOUNCED.

Gen. Avery Says No Protection Is Afforded.

Indignation at the cowardice and inefficiency of the Brooklyn police found free expression yesterday in Brooklyn.

Gen. Robert Avery, a distinguished retired veteran of the regular army, who occupies a prominent place in the Grand Army of the Republic in Brooklyn, and who lost a leg at Lookout Mountain, called at the City Hall to ask the Mayor whether citizens were to go armed, or were to have protection by the police.

Gen. Avery did not see the Mayor, so busy was the latter.

"The police of Brooklyn," said Gen. Avery, "are either incompetent to handle this situation, or they are cowardly, or they are in sympathy with the strikers. They can take either horn of the dilemma. The police of New-York may be thieves and blackmailers, but they are not cowards.

"As for myself, I prefer thieves and blackmailers to cowards. Why, there is no protection whatever afforded by the police here.

"The other day a car containing fifteen policemen was attacked by a mob, who dragged the motorman to the street and brutally beat him. Behind the car was a police patrol wagon, with twelve men. Yet, with these twenty-seven officers present, not one arrest was made.

"The police neither club the strikers nor arrest them. They haven't arrested a striker. Now, this is a pretty state of affairs.

"I say that an administration which cannot meet a situation like this is not a competent administration. I have nothing to say as to the justice of the demands of the strikers for more pay. They have the right to strike, but they have no right to interfere with others who want to work."

Ex-Park Commissioner Somers called on Mayor Schieren in relation to the inefficiency of the police. He declined to state what he said to the Mayor, but he expressed dissatisfaction with the situation.

HIT A POLICE SERGEANT,

And the Policemen Actually Made an Arrest.

The police at Ridgewood were reinforced by reserves from the Fourteenth Precinct, under command of Capt. James Dunn, at 3:30 o'clock. It was raining hard at this time, and the militia was ordered under cover in the stables. The crowd took the opportunity to press forward. The police drove it back with difficulty.

Sergt. Crow of the Twenty-first Precinct had trouble with Patrick Nugent, a striking switchman, formerly employed at the Broadway Ferry. The man showed fight, and when put under arrest struck Sergt. Crow in the face.

The prisoner was bundled into a patrol wagon in short order by half a dozen policemen, and taken to the Cedar Street Police Station.

At this time Foreman W. J. Fisher of the Greene and Gates Avenue line was making preparations to get out the first car of the day.

The militia came out from the stables, and for a distance of 500 feet from the buildings in Wyckoff Avenue, Palmetto Street, and Myrtle Avenue, the street was cleared. At 4 o'clock three Greene Avenue cars arrived at the stables filled with new motormen and conductors.

They had been brought up from the Halsey Street station preceded by the First Battalion of the Seventh Regiment, comprising Company A, Capt. W. A. Conover; Company H, Capt. C. E. Lydecker, and Company F, Capt. George W. Rand, in all about 300 men.

Bricks and stones had been thrown at the cars at the various points along the route, and several of the windows were broken. The men were hurried into the stables, and soon after, a covered van load of new men drew up, and they too were taken under cover

Preparations were then hurried to get the first car out. The streets were kept clear. Strikers were driven into saloons and compelled to stay there.

The First Shot.

The first shot that was fired during the strike by a member of the militia was an accidental shot.

Company B of the Seventh Regiment was forcing back the crowd on Wyckoff Avenue, near the Ridgewood stables. An elderly man grabbed the butt of a militiaman's gun. There was a loud report as the cartridge exploded.

No damage was done, as the gun was pointed upward.

WHERE THE SOLDIERS ARE.

Location in Brooklyn of the Men from This City.

The Seventh, Ninth, and Twenty-second Regiments, and Second Battery of New-York crossed the Bridge in the gray dawn before many of the citizens of that city were moving. Arriving at the Brooklyn side, they took the elevated cars, and were taken to their respective posts, which had been assigned to them by Brig. Gen. McLeer.

The Seventh Regiment, in command of Col. Daniel Appleton, was sent to the Halsey Street depot, and the Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Col. Greene, took possession of the car houses at Bergen Street and Sumner Avenue.

Troop A, Capt. Roe in charge, made its headquarters at the depot of the Tompkins Avenue line at Fulton Street.

The Eighth Battalion, Major Chauncey in command, and the Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, were stationed at the big power house at the foot of Division Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Battalion, Major Duffy in command, first went to the Halsey Street depot, and then to Gates and Ralph Avenues, while the Twenty-second Regiment was on reserve duty in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory. The Twelfth Regiment took charge of the Bergen Street car houses at Franklin Avenue.

During the day the commandants of the different organizations sent battalions to different points so as to cover every part of the city, where it was most essential that the lines of the companies should be protected.

A portion of the Seventh Regiment was at Ridgewood, as was also the Seventeenth Separate Company from Flushing.

The Fourteenth Regiment was stationed at the Court Street depot, at Hamilton Avenue and Bush Street.

The Thirteenth Regiment looked after the Fifth Avenue depot at Twenty-third Street, and a special detail paroled Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Flatbush Avenue.

Brooklyn's gallant regiment, the Twenty-third, was on duty in Ninth Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to Twentieth Street, the depot of the Ninth Avenue line of the Atlantic Avenue system.

The Forty-seventh Regiment did good work at Park Avenue and Nostrand, and at Myrtle Avenue and Lewis, protecting the Lorimer Street line and the Myrtle Avenue stables.

The Ninety-first Regiment was in charge of the power house at the foot of Fifty-second Street.

CHASED A MOB.

Seventh Regiment Men Tired of Firing Blank Cartridges.

It is quite likely that unless the strikers who have congregated in the vicinity of the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street stables abandon that neighborhood some of them will be carried away on stretchers.

The Seventh Regiment men, who are there under the orders of Capts. Palmer and Kirtland, are growing restive under the jeering and stone throwing of the strikers.

Capt. Palmer's men, shortly before 10 o'clock last night, made a charge on the strikers, after firing a volley over their heads, then chased them down Broadway.

A member of the Seventh said last night: "These strikers have had warning. They will invite something besides blank cartridges if they persist in hanging about this neighborhood and indulging in conduct which may lead to rioting."

While Car 1,346 was leaving the stables with two policemen on it early in the evening, a mob tried to get at the motorman.

The policemen drew their revolvers and fired. The crowd fled just as the Seventh Regiment men came rushing down the street. A volley hastened their speed.

The policemen would not give their names. One of them said:

"I don't know whether we hit any one or not. I guess one or two of the gang got stung a little."

Rip Van Winkle Awake.

The police have been instructed that they must not allow strikers to board cars for the purpose of arguing with the new employes to induce them to desert their posts.

Since the strike began the policemen on the cars have made no opposition whatever to these tactics, and there were several cases in which they showed their sympathy with the strikers by turning their backs when moral suasion gave way to physical force.

PRODDED BY A BAYONET.

George Callan Resisted and Got His Clothes Cut.

The Second Battalion of the Seventh Regiment, including Company B, Capt. Daniel A. Nesbit; Company D, Capt. Willard Fiske, and Company G, Capt. James Dewsen, under command of Major James C. Abrams, with Adjutant George J. Weaver, arrived at the Ridgewood stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. In all there were 285 men. They relieved the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing, which proceded to Greenwood.

A crowd of strikers with sympathizers was about the buildings, but during the early morning hours attempted no violence. The police, under command of Capt. Kitzer, of the Twentieth Precinct, were stretched along Wyckoff and Myrtle Avenues.

After the arrival of the militia the crowd was driven back from the immediate vicinity of the power house.

On Wyckoff Avenue, while members of Company B were forcing the mob back, George Callan showed resistance. A soldier gave him a prod with a bayonet, cutting his clothes, but doing him no bodily injury.

A PRIVATE'S TERRIBLE FALL.

Crazy with Rum, He Tried to Escape from the Guard.

A private of the Twelfth Regiment yesterday met with a serious and probably fatal accident. It was not due to the strikers, but, the military authorities allege, to his becoming temporarily insane from the too free use of liquor.

He was Elmer P. Van Dyke, twenty-five years old, of 25 West Twelfth Street, New-York. When it was discovered that he was unfit for duty his commanding officer ordered him to be placed under guard, and a detail took him to one of the company rooms in the old armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues.

The guard was lenient and allowed Van Dyke to have full sway in the room. While the guard was paying attention to other matters, Van Dyke took his clothing, tore it into strips, and, thus making a rope, determined to make his escape.

He tied one end of this self-constructed rope to the steam apparatus, and then attempted to slide down to the roof of the Long Island Railroad station, two stories below.

The rope broke, and Van Dyke was hurled head foremost down upon the roof of the railroad station. He was seen to fall, and several of the employes of the railroad company went to his rescue.

An ambulance surgeon was summoned and Van Dyke was taken to the Seney Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had received a compound fracture of the skull, besides other injuries, and that, in all probability, his injuries would prove fatal.

TABLES USED AS BEDS.

Seventh Regiment Men Are Not Sleeping on Feathers.

The members of Companies B, D, and G of the Seventh Regiment, commanded by Capts. Daniel Nesbitt, Willard Fiske, and James Dusen, with Major James C. Abrams and Adjt. George J. Weaver in charge, were stationed at Ridgewood.

They were not particularly well pleased with their quarters or surroundings. Most of the day they had a mob of disorderly men to contend with, and guard duty in the cold, raw, rainy weather put them in a bad humor.

In the stables they had an elaborate banquet of sandwiches and coffee. Their beds, when they did get a chance for rest, were hard settees and deal tables.

Police Commissioner Welles was at the stables during the day, but declined to make any comment on the situation, beyond saying that he was in accord with the administration in this matter.

There was an evident indication of a lack of a proper supply of men at the Ridgewood stables to handle the cars. About seventy green hands were brought in during the afternoon. They said they would run the cars if guaranteed proper protection. They wanted to be fed first, and their wants in this direction were complied with.

Two minor features of the day at Ridgewood were the driving of the crowd into the saloons while the cars were being started, and keeping them there at the point of the bayonet. Another was the spectacle of the militia and police protecting the new men while they scattered salt on the icy tracks, which is in violation of the law.

Before the Grand Jury.

The Kings County Grand Jury was in session in the Court House yesterday, and Master Workman Martin J. Connelly, John J. Giblin, Andrew G. Best, Patrick J. Collins, and F. G. Burrell appeared as witnesses.

The Grand Jury is investigating the cause of the recent trolley accident, when a Fulton Avenue car collided with a Franklin Avenue car at the intersection of the two streets.

The strikers claim that the accident was due to the schedules prepared by Mr. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, who, they say, could have so arranged the schedule that it would have been impossible for the cars to collide.

STONES SCARED THEM.

Motorman and Conductor Jump from a Moving Car.

Two Gates Avenue cars were started from the Ridgewood station at 6 o'clock, manned by new men, and with police officers with drawn revolvers on both platforms.

It was the intention to run the cars to the ferry, but that plan failed. The cars passed through the picket lines, and then struck the mob.

After going two blocks a hail of bricks, stones, and bottles came through the windows and ventilators. The motorman on the first car got scared, and without a word took to his heels, the conductor following his example in short order.

The mob chased these men, and finally overtook them. Then they persuaded them to join their ranks. This was not a difficult matter.

In the meantime the car was speeding on. A policeman grabbed the line and detached the wheel from the trolley. The car came to a sudden stop, and the one behind banged into it, but did no great amount of damage. All the while the strikers were hooting and jeering.

The trolley poles were reversed and the cars sent back to their stables.

The company sent out, in all, during the afternoon, seven cars. No cars were started after 7 o'clock.

BROOKLYN GUARDSMEN TIRED.

Lieut. Little's Shoes Haven't Caught Up to Him Yet.

Some of the National Guardsmen on duty at the Brooklyn car houses are almost worn out with their long vigils. One of these is Lieut. Little of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment.

When he was relieved yesterday morning from his post at the Fulton Avenue car house he had had about four hours' sleep in eighty.

He was first ordered to report for reserve duty at the armory. He did so and was allowed to remain there about half an hour when he received an order to report at Ridgewood. He had been on duty there fifteen or twenty minutes when he was ordered to report to the Captain of Company C.

He continued his round of reporting. His next assignment was to the Captain of Company D. Finally he ended his travels and began a long tour of duty in East New-York.

"I sent home for a pair of shoes," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times. "They started after me at 4 o'clock the day before yesterday afternoon. They haven't found me yet."

SYMPATHY FROM SUPERVISORS.

Mr. Donovan Has a Resolution Passed —Wants Charters Annulled.

At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, Supervisor Donovan of the Twenty-second Ward endeavored to make political capital out of the strike by offering a resolution that the claim of the railroad companies that they could operate their roads had they the proper police and military protection was not based upon fact.

The following resolution, after one of Mr. Donovan's characteristic rambling speeches, was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors, believing that the purpose of the Mayor was to expose the pretensions of the company, hereby expresses its approval of his determination to utilize the failure of the companies to operate their cars as an argument before the Attorney General for the annulment of their respective charters, and be it further

Resolved, That this board hereby expresses its sympathy with the employes, and calls upon all officials with power in the premises to aid them in establishing their rights to a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor.

The resolution was adopted.

HE WAS NOT DEAD, BUT SLEEPING

Col. Eddy's Visitor Believed Her Sweetheart Had Been Killed.

A weeping woman was ushered into the office of Col. John G. Eddy in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Sunday evening. Between sobs she told the Colonel that Capt. French of the Sixteenth Precinct had informed her that Alexander James Hutchinson, a private in Company A, had been killed by strikers.

Hutchinson was

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Legal Notices	14
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Meetings and Elections	13
Bankers' Cards	13	Miscellaneous	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Musical	7
Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
City Items	5	Proposals	7
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Public Notices	15
Deaths	5	Real Estate at Auction	15
Dividends	13	Referees' Notices	15
Excursions	7	Situations Wanted	10
Financial	13	Special Notices	5
Furnished Rooms	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Help Wanted	10	Teachers	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7
Instruction	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-5th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BERKELEY LYCEUM, 44th St-5th Av—3:00—Lecture.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Railroad of Love.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Doris.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Off the Earth.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreisse.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th to 27th St—2:00 to 11:00—National Bicycle Exhibition.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 40th St-Broadway—2:30—Instrumental Recitals.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—The Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

READER'S INDEX.

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	7	4
Business Troubles	12	7
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	5	4
Marine Intelligence	14	5
New State Corporations	12	7
Obituary Record	8	5
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	15	1
Real Estate	15	4
Social World	15	2
Telegraphic Brevities	7	3
Theatrical Gossip	16	4
United Service	10	2
Washington Weather Forecast.	7	3

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Shots Fired by Militiamen.
Bad Day for the Jingoes.
Accidents on Brooklyn Bridge.
Will Openly Denounce Mr. Platt.
Supposed Suicide of Henry Whitman.
A Binghamton Bank Closed.
Page 5
Japanese at Shan-Tung Promontory.
Turkish Anger in America.
Bourgeois's Task is Arduous.
Death of Archbishop of Toulouse.
Page 6
Cycle Show's Success.
Page 7
Bushwick Bowlers in Good Form.
Mr. Carlisle Asks for Relief.
Page 8
Presbyterians Greet Dr. Parkhurst.
Quigley's Forged Bonds.
Mr. Hammerstein's Suit Begun.
A Big Warehouse Company.
Page 9
A. W. Cooper Weds Miss Evesson.
Mr. Pattison Is Notified.
Promenade Week at Yale.
Indictments May Be Handed Up To-day.
Death of Berthold Neumoegen.
City in Charge of the Police.
May Suffer with Midgley.
Pay for Mulberry Bend Park.
Page 10
Ministers Criticise Mayor Strong.
The Obnoxious Income Tax Rules.
The Nicaraguan Canal Bill.
Page 13
Redeem the Greenbacks.
Page 14
Mr. Sage Severely Arraigned.
Page 15
Second Avenue Railroad Sold.
For a Ten-Hour Labor Law.
Page 16
Great Victory for the Sugar Trust.
Mrs. Fream's Sunday Crusade.
Row in the Patchogue Baptist Church.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	33	29	3:30 P. M.	37	36
6 A. M.	32	29	6 P. M.	37	35
9 A. M.	34	31	9 P. M.	36	37
12 M.	36	36	12 P. M.	36	37

Average temperature yesterday.....33¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....35½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, Colder in the evening.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

STAND BY THE MAYOR!

Of the two hundred thousand Democrats in New-York City not one sympathizes with Thomas C. Platt's conspiracy to seize the Police Department. Of the Republicans who voted for Mayor Strong, only the baser remnant give aid and comfort to Platt. His supporters are a small and pestilent minority. If their numbers do not entitle them to control over the police force, neither do their principles. They are too few and not fit.

It would be a most farcical tragedy if the City of New-York should fall into the hands of this rabble, if William L. Strong, with the authority of his great army of 154,000 voters, should be forced to make terms with Platt and his company of horribles, if the Platt Governor and the Platt Legislature should usurp the powers we are beginning to think we can exercise pretty well ourselves.

If this shall happen, let the Greater New-York Commission disband. Pride will go out from us like gas from a split balloon. We shall crave shrinkage and diminishment, rather than consolidation and grandeur.

But it won't happen. There is a quick awakening, an impetuous coming together of decent folk, a municipal uprising that knows no party and has but one purpose—to break the bones of Platt. The air was full of it yesterday. Mayor Strong's declaration of independence was a call to arms. He will have the support his upright and firm conduct deserves. The reform organizations are astir. Dr. Parkhurst is in good voice. Even in the Republican Club election last night Platt's Chairman, Lauterbach, as a candidate for Vice President, got but a contemptuous minimum of eight votes out of eighty-five cast.

When the mass meetings begin, knees will knock together at Albany, and Platt will protest that he never knew anything about the Lexow bills, any way.

THE LAW AND THE TROLLEY COMPANIES.

Yesterday the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn took a hand in the strike agitation. We shall not question their motives. They are city officials, who depend for their places and the honors and emoluments thereof on the votes of their fellow-citizens. They are naturally anxious to appear as guarding the interests of as large a number of voters as possible They know that about all the people of Brooklyn are suffering inconvenience and loss from the interruption of travel on the trolley lines, and that the former motormen and conductors of the trolley companies are especially suffering from lack of employment and wages. So they have adopted a resolution asking the Attorney General "to commence proceedings" against the trolley companies "for the annulment of their charters." This they base on the statement that on all the trolley roads where the strike continues "there has not been even an attempt made to run a car for the last seven days," and that "the conceded cause of this paralysis of travel is simply a question between the said companies and their old employés as to wages and time."

The Aldermen are absolutely in error as to their facts, as they probably know, and they are equally in error as to the law, which very likely they do not know at all. If it were a question only of their personal, or even their official, opinions, no notice of them would be required, but as there has been a good deal of loose talk about the obligations of the trolley companies, and considerable numbers of sincere people seem to imagine that the companies are legally liable for the injury caused by the interruption to travel, it may be well to declare again, as we already have done, that the companies are for the time being absolved from their obligations by the acts of the strikers or their sympathizers. Those obligations, whether inherent in the character of the companies as common carriers, or defined by their charters, cannot be enforced when the performance of them is prevented by what in the language of the old law is termed "the act of God or of the public enemy." The act of a public enemy includes any violation of the public peace, or any threat of violence which actually interferes with the safety of employés of the company. It also includes any disorderly conduct that inspires such fear of bodily injury as interferes with employés, or interferes with the employers in securing employés who would otherwise be willing and able to work. If a suit were brought to-morrow against the trolley companies on the grounds put forward by the Brooklyn Aldermen, the companies would have a complete answer which any court in the State, following the judgment of the Court of Appeals in the Delaware and Lackawanna case, would have to accept.

The leaders of the strikers, who are men of intelligence, and who have ample means to employ counsel, ought to have known these simple facts, and to have acted upon them. They should not have decided on a strike unless they were prepared to preserve order. We do not know how many of their men have been engaged in the violence of the past week, but some of them have been, and it would have been quite possible for the strikers' organization to have kept the peace along the lines of the various roads, had they been determined to do so. They would have been, at the same time, at perfect liberty to persuade or hire new men not to take their places or to quit them when they had taken them, so long as no threats were used. Had this course been pursued it is quite conceivable that the companies could not have given satisfactory service, such as the law requires of them. In that case they could not plead a peaceable and orderly strike as an excuse for their failure, and the strikers would have had, not only the law on their side, but the respect of the people of Brooklyn. They would have been in a far better position than they are now in. As it is, they have abandoned the only vantage ground that was open to their occupation, and have given and permitted to be given to the companies a complete excuse, in law, for their failure to operate their lines. They will now have to learn by severe experience the principle on which the law rests in all free States, that peace and good order are the inalienable right of the whole community, and must be respected by all and enforced upon all.

WHAT IS THE JOB?

What is the money job behind all this Hawaiian uproar?

Senator Frye showed "considerable feeling" when he introduced his indignation resolution on Saturday. Boutelle nearly burst. Again, yesterday, Senator Frye was a prey to vast emotions, and Senator Lodge ferociously assailed Senator Gray for calling John G. Walker a "great Admiral" and a "swift witness."

Now, middle-aged and elderly statesmen would never be stirred to such a pitch of passion, either by natural abhorrence of a dirty and deposed female potentate or by their affection for a clean and uninteresting white person who happens to be at the head of a lately-revolutionized island Government in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Nor does the love of liberty and the hatred of Kings customarily arouse the citizens of our Republic in this strange, wild way.

But when sharp-toothed disappointment gnaws at the pocket nerve of a statesman, when infructuous common or preferred cumbers his safety-deposit box, then he jumps up and down and ululates.

Besides, Maine is a famous State for political investors. Warren Fisher's little memorandum book, in those pages devoted to contracts for building the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad and to sales of the securities thereof, contained the names of A. & P. Coburn of Skowhegan, Peter F. Sanborn of Augusta, Anson P. Morrill of Redfield, and Ralph C. Johnson, P. R. Hazeltine, C. B. Hazeltine, N. P. Monroe, Philo Henry, all of Belfast, and A. B. Farnell of Augusta. J. R. Shipperd, too, derived from Maine sources valuable aid in pushing the interests of his cumbrous and curious Peruvian Company.

Is there in some musty counting room down East a Warren Fisher, Jr., of the mysterious Hawaiian Annexation and Improvement Company? Does he ponder the list of the parties in interest now and then, and does his eye dwell meditatively upon such names as Elnathan P. Frye of Lewiston, Elisha Frye Hodgdon of the same place, Jabez Boutelle of Damariscotta, and C. Addison Boutelle Simpson of Yarmouth? And is John L. Stevens there?

What is the job? Sugar? Where is Fisher? Is the race of Shipperd extinct?

Patriotism and Americanism on a strictly cash basis? Faugh!

WAR AND PEACE IN THE EAST.

The Japanese expedition against the arsenal of Wei-Hai-Wei is a conclusive proof that the activity of the invaders is not meant to be suspended for the Winter. The peninsula of Shan Tung, on the southern side of the Straits of Pe-Chi-Li, is doubtless more favorable for Winter operations than the peninsula of Huang Tung, on the northern side, where operations seem virtually to have been suspended. A midwinter march on Moukden from Port Arthur seems to present difficulties discouraging even to Japanese enterprise. But there seems to be nothing in the climate to prevent operations on the southern coast, and the Japanese have already effected a lodgment there. We are justified in believing that the resistance of the great Chinese arsenal will be no more obstinate or prolonged than the resistance of the principal Chinese dockyard. When the invaders command the southern peninsula, they will control the whole Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, and will be enabled to put an absolute embargo upon Chinese coastwise commerce, or the most important part of it, and to confine Chinese trade to foreign bottoms and the treaty ports. The Strait of Pe-Chi-Li, between the promontories of which they hold one and threaten to gain control of the other, is not too wide to be effectually patrolled by the Japanese Navy, while the Chinese Navy has been annihilated, and therefore can offer no protection to Chinese merchantmen.

There is nothing to hinder the Japanese from occupying both peninsulas in force, and when both are occupied not only is the navigation of the gulf closed, but two roads are opened to Pekin and one to Moukden. The occupation of the enemy's capital commonly secures the end of a war on the invader's own terms. But, indeed, the occupation of Pekin does not seem to be needed in order to secure their own terms for the Japanese. They have nothing to fear from China. They have something to fear from Europe in the way of intervention, and this chance increases with delay. Too great a humiliation of China, too great an aggrandizement of Japan—these are contingencies which the great maritime powers have a distinct interest in averting. The immunity of Japan from intervention has been in the fact that the two powers which have the chief interest, Russia and Great Britain, have not the same interest. If they could agree upon what they wanted they could probably find means of enforcing their agreement, and there seems to be a much better chance now than there was two months ago for their arrival at an agreement. Wherefore it behooves the Japanese to lose no time in coming to such terms as they can now command with China, instead of holding out for better terms still. It is true that the Chinese may be expected to resort to any subterfuges that will tend to protract the negotiations, relying upon the chapter of accidents. They have resorted to more than one already. The continuance of the Japanese operations is justifiable in so far as it tends to prod China into more speedy action, but not justifiable or politic in so far as it is an attempt to force her into a more complete submission than that to which she has already been reduced.

NO SURRENDER.

Probably the provision in the bill reported by the Lexow committee giving to the Governor of the State the appointment of a commission to reorganize the police force of the city was intended as a club held over the head of Mr. Strong to bring him to terms. The evident purpose to delay the passage of the Power of Removal bill and to refuse a modification which the Mayor favors appears to have the same purpose. The pending bill gives the Mayor authority to make removals within four months after coming into office. Among the few intimations of his preference in regard to legislation that the Mayor has made is one in favor of extending this period to six months. If the law were now in effect four months would be long enough, but the present Mayor can take no action until the bill becomes a law. Six months would give him an opportunity of making removals and appointments after the Legislature had adjourned. If only four months from Jan. 1 is allowed he will have to act while that body is in session, and it can give as short a time in which to act as it pleases. The disposition to insist upon the four months' period and to delay passing the bill plainly indicates a purpose to force him to terms before action upon the measure, and to leave an opportunity of shaping other legislation according to the use he makes of this power.

In other words, Mr. Platt proposes to use the Legislature as a means of "holding up" Mayor Strong and compelling him to deliver pledges regarding removals and appointments before the legislation required for the city is granted and as a condition of granting it in anything like the desired form. The Mayor will yield to no such coercion. The legislation demanded is not for him, but for the city. The duty of the Legislature is not to Platt, but to the people of the State, and, with reference to these matters, to the people of this city. Mr. Strong has no right to make concessions, and he plainly declares that he has no intention of making any. We can get along another year without the power of removal or the other changes in the law that are desired as comfortably as Mr. Platt's supporters can get along without granting them. When it comes to a contest for popular support on this issue there can be no doubt of the result.

But if Mr. Strong firmly stands his ground, and if the people of this city rally to his support at once, and give emphatic and unmistakable expression to their sentiments, the Legislature will not dare withhold from the Mayor the authority that belongs to his office and that has been distinctly promised in behalf of the people of the city. We have had tussles with partisan Legislatures before now. There never was so much at stake before, and the issue was never so clearly made between the people and the "bosses." The people have only to be earnest and resolute, and they will win. There will be no surrender on their side, though they have this fight to make over again at the polls.

DANGEROUS TROLLEY CROSSINGS.

The trolley companies in Connecticut which desire to cross the lines of the steam railroads at grade, and thus to make crossings at which the lives of passengers on both systems will be endangered, appear to have prevented the passage of a prohibitory statute last Tuesday by trick and device. The prohibitory bill was passed by the House on that day, under a suspension of the rules, and was immediately transmitted to the Senate. Prompt action was required, because the Supreme Court had just decided, by a majority of three to two, that an existing law, which provides that such crossings shall not be constructed without the approval of the Railroad Commissioners, was not operative as against the privileges unwisely granted to certain trolley companies in their charters. The Connecticut newspapers say that it was clearly understood that upon the appearance of the bill in the Senate the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, Mr. Coffee, should move for a suspension of the rules and the immediate passage of the measure in concurrence with the House.

Just before the bill was brought into the Senate, however, Senator Coffee was called out of the chamber by a person who represents the interests of the trolley companies, and he was absent at the time when it was necessary that some action should be taken. Other Senators therefore supposed that the plan of procedure had been changed, and a motion to send the bill to committee was carried. After this had been done, Mr. Coffee re-entered the Senate Chamber, and it is not reported that he expressed any disappointment on account of what had taken place. Then the Senate adjourned for six days.

It was expected that several important and dangerous crossings, including the one in Bridgeport which has been the subject of litigation, would be constructed and put in operation before the reassembling of the Senate, but at last accounts the companies had not been able to take advantage of the delay. While the Supreme Court's decision on the 8th inst. required the injunction by which the Bridgeport company had been restrained to be vacated, it was necessary that it should be vacated or dissolved formally by the order of a Judge of the Superior Court. The Bridgeport company expected that Judge Prentice would hold court in that city last Saturday, and that a dissolution by his order would permit the construction of the crossings on Sunday. But Judge Prentice was taken ill, and he postponed his appearance in Bridgeport until to-day.

The contest looks like a race between the courts and the Legislature, for the Senate will reassemble this afternoon at 1 o'clock. If the injunction should be dissolved in time to permit the construction of the crossing before the Senate can correct its error, the trolley company in Bridgeport and two or three other companies may defeat those who are striving to protect the lives of passengers. It should be borne in mind that this is the sole issue, for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has no contest with the trolley roads with respect to anything else. It is not opposing, so far as we can learn, the construction and operation of trolley roads, although such roads already parallel its own lines for more than 100 miles, in the aggregate. It does contend, however, that the lives of its own passengers, as well as those of the trolley companies, ought not to be put in great danger by the construction and use of grade crossings at which collisions may take place. By the elimination of many dangerous wagon crossings on its lines, at heavy expense, during the last two or three years, it has deserved commendation, and it should have the support of public opinion, not only in Connecticut, but also in this city and throughout New-England, in its attempts to prevent the new trolley companies from crossing its tracks at the same level.

THE SCALE AND THE BEETLE.

The appearance on Long Island and in Columbia County of the destructive parasite called the San José scale may require special legislation for the protection of fruit growers. There are several varieties of the parasite known as scale, and one of them caused great loss in California until a remedy was found in the introduction from Australia of a hostile beetle called the black lady-bird. For several years before the importation of this beetle the fruit growers in Southern California had spent more than $100,000 per annum in spraying and fumigating their trees, but the pest could not thus be eradicated. As soon as it was proved that the value of the imported beetle had not been overestimated, more than 500,000 of these insects were procured and distributed in the infested districts. They set out to eat up the scale, and it is now reported officially that by another year the parasite will have disappeared. In Santa Barbara County the imported beetles have devoured all the scale and are now in danger of perishing for lack of food.

We understand that this beetle or lady-bird is not hostile to, or does not feed upon, the variety of scale which has attacked the orchards on Long Island and in Columbia County, but if this be so, the application of a similar remedy is not necessarily excluded. There are other beetles which are the enemies of other kinds of scale, and it is quite probable that there will be found somewhere a beetle that will devour this parasite which has appeared in the East. The extensive experiments of the California fruit growers and of the authorities of that State in this field may yield much useful information as to what can be done for the benefit of fruit growers here.

It is said to have been the opinion of the Emperor Napoleon that if he could get near enough to a Russian, even the great Czar Alexander, to scratch him as he would like, he would ultimately get to a Tartar. In these days, in Philadelphia, if one can get far enough under any extravagant and swindling expenditure, a politician is sure to be exposed. The readers of The Times at least will not be surprised to learn that in the case of the latest swindle—the lighting of the waste suburban places with gasoline lamps at $21 a year which in Baltimore are furnished at $14—one of the politicians revealed by the investigation is Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, late Secretary of War, and successful aspirant for a seat in the Senate from West Virginia.

Virginia Debt Resolution.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 21.—The passage of the Virginia debt resolution by the House of Delegates last week was reported to the Senate to-day by the Clerk of the lower house. The resolution is purported to have been transmitted to the Clerk of the House by Mr. Brady, with the request that he report its passage to the Senate. At the morning session Mr. Henderson moved to take up the resolution for immediate consideration. Messrs. Farr and others of the Republican side fought against the immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over till to-morrow. It is understood that an amendment will be offered to the resolution to-morrow expressing it as the sense of the Legislature that it is willing to treat with Virginia for the settlement of the debt on some other basis than the one proposed, namely, that West Virginia owes one-third of the debt.

Illness of Russia's Peace Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—The physicians attending M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, say that he is worse this evening.

MAYOR STRONG SUSTAINED

The Power of Removal Bill Cannot Be Passed Too Soon.

A HEARING SET FOR THIS AFTERNOON

Senator Cantor Preparing the Minority Report of the Lexow Committee—Some Surprises in Store.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The interviews reported in this evening's New-York papers to the effect that Mayor Strong of New-York was not disposed to consult Thomas C. Platt regarding reform legislation, and was indifferent as to the course the Legislature might take as to the Power of Removal bill, created somewhat of a surprise in this city, where it was understood that a perfect feeling of amity existed between the two men regarding the necessities of the city. Speaker Fish reiterated the oft-repeated statement that the Power of Removal bill should be passed as soon as possible. Ex-Speaker Malby said that this kind of legislation could not be passed too soon. Leader Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego had this to say:

"The Legislature should pass at once the Mayor's Power of Removal bill. I think the Mayor is entirely right in refraining from expressing any opinion upon proposed legislation until it reaches him. It was not the intention of the revisers of the Constitution that any of the functions of the Legislature should be taken from them, nor that they should be steered or directed in their work. When the bill is enacted the functions of the Mayor commence. However, the delay of the Legislature to pass this bill is not open to the criticism I read in regard to it. The Constitution requires the Legislature to pass a bill providing for notification to municipal authorities of the proposed acts affecting them. Our branch of the Legislature has now passed this bill. There is no longer any reason why the bill should be delayed. But the cry, "On to Richmond," once was a favorite subject of newspaper editorials. When finally acted upon, there was universal regret, and the editorial writer died regretting that the army was ever moved by directions from his sanctum."

This is what Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling had to say:

"I am Mayor Strong's unauthorized representative in the Assembly. Whatever his Honor wants will receive my voice or vote, or both, if necessary. In his message to the Common Council the Mayor said: 'The people, at the last election, demanded a change from politics to business.' As the patient in the hospital said, when pointing at the Lord's Prayer hanging on the wall, 'Them's my sentiments.' The Republicans on this floor will neglect their duty if they do not pass the Power of Removal bill this week."

The three Power of Removal bills will be given a hearing to-morrow afternoon before the Assembly Committee on Cities. Judson Lawson of New-York said this evening to The New-York Times's correspondent that he was not in a position to say who would represent the Committee of Seventy, the Union League Club, or the Good Government Clubs. Formal notice had been sent to all, but he had not heard who would come to Albany.

Frank Pavey of the Eleventh District, who is believed to be the only Republican member of Assembly from New-York who does not represent Mayor Strong, said to The New-York Times's correspondent that he was not disposed to express sentiments on New-York City legislation until he had heard officially from the Mayor.

The Lexow committee report, which is to be considered in the Senate a week from to-morrow, will be discussed, together with a minority report that will be presented by Senator Cantor, Democrat, of New-York. During the past four days Senator Cantor has been overwhelmed with letters, telegrams, and telephonic communications as to the course he ought to pursue. At first he believed he should take no action, but upon discussing the matter with his Democratic friends in Albany and New-York, he has concluded to make a report.

"The Lexow report," he said to-night, "is full of glaring errors, not only of misstatements, but of statements unsupported by evidence." Apropos of his report he said further: "I am very much gratified, indeed, at the suggestions made in the columns of The New-York Times with regard to my forthcoming report. I am keenly sensible of the fact that the report by the majority is of such a character as to render it entirely worthless from the standpoint of accuracy, or with regard to a decent radical remedy for the abuses which have been proved to have existed in the Police Department of the City of New-York. I was not very much surprised to find that that committee, which pretended throughout its entire sessions to be entirely non-partisan, so far as the investigation was concerned, at the last moment allowed itself to be influenced by party considerations and by Mr. Platt, in order to turn the Police Department of the city over to the control of machine politicians. To the public such a result was a matter of surprise, but to me it was entirely expected, because I was satisfied that the result of the investigation was intended to be by the Republican majority in this house, who instituted it, of a purely partisan character, and, while that majority endeavored to make it non-partisan throughout the entire proceedings, at the same time there was the one motive in view, and that was to make the Police Department subservient to the Republican machine.

"So far as I am concerned, I have no political interests to serve. I believe it to be the duty of Representatives of the City of New-York in the Legislature to suggest such measures for the relief of the city as good judgment, and not political sentiment, would direct. As the only representative of the City of New-York on this committee, I am determined that my recommendations shall be of such a character as to give the people of my city the best Police Department that is possible. I have not yet determined exactly the character of the report which I shall make, nor the recommendations to be suggested, but the people of the city can rely absolutely upon my determination to recommend what, in my judgment, shall be for its best interests, without regard to any political or personal considerations whatever, and in this determination I am influenced to some extent by the editorials in The New-York Times of yesterday."

One of the most important hearings of the week will be given before the Assembly Cities Committee on Thursday on the dock contractors bill which The New-York Times so thoroughly opposed last year in all its details, showing it to be a gigantic scheme for swindling the taxpayers of the city of thousands or dollars through the contract system. Judson Lawson, who introduced the bill, admitted to-night that it had been introduced in the interest of the contractors, and that only a few members of the Committee of Seventy would appear to support certain of its provisions.

J. Irving Burns of Yonkers has appeared in Albany as the representative of the Albany printing ring, which is represented by The Albany Argus and The Albany Journal, and which seeks to lift out of the State Treasury anywhere from $50,000 to $500,000 for printing connected with the Constitutional Convention. To-night Mr. Burns introduced a resolution relieving the Ways and Means Committee of further consideration of Assembly bill No. 181, which proposes to reimburse the Albany printing ring with over $100,000 for printing connected with the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Burns began his modest request by the assertion that every member in the House was interested in the bill, which would have been true had every member known what was in it.

Leader Ainsworth said he was interested in this bill because he had seen printed a statement that this was a first-class steal. He thought the person who wrote that sentence had reference to some other bill.

Mr. Malby very properly objected to the consideration of the proposition, and the resolution went over.

CISSY LOFTUS MAKES A HIT

Her "Imitations" Applauded by a Great Audience at Koster & Bial's.

Miss Cissy Loftus, the idol of the London concert hall habitués, made her first appearance before a New-York audience at Koster & Bial's last night. She won instant and well-deserved recognition as an imitator of contemporary actors and actresses.

Mr. Augustin Daly brought Miss Loftus to America to take a place as a member of his stock company. She had a trial while the company was on the road, and, it is said, was a failure as an actress. After having seen her, it is hard to believe that she could not prove an acceptable addition to any company in which her talent had an opportunity for display, because, in her imitations, she differs from most of those who attempt to portray others. She is serious in what she does. There is not a suggestion of ridicule in her work, and she does not overdraw. In much that she did last night, she merely suggested the most prominent characteristics of several performers who are more or less distinguished on the English stage. Some of these have been seen here.

What she sets most store by as evidence of her ability as animitator is undoubtedly her characterization of Mme. Sara Bernhardt, and in this she was the most successful, which proves the correctness of her own judgment, perhaps the most necessary part of the mental equipment of a mimic. It was a certainty that she would try to reproduce Bernhardt from the moment when she first stepped forward from between the red hangings at the back of the stage, because there is a suggestion of the great French actress in her narrow drooping eyes—although they have not the deep blue color which is one of Bernhadt's eyes' greatest charm—and in her forehead, the poise of her head and the thin, fine lines of her mouth.

What the largest audience that has gathered at Koster & Bial's for a long time saw when Miss Loftus advanced to the footlights was a slip of a girl in the dainty white dress of a débutante, high waisted and long sleeved, open a little at the throat. Her abundant wavy dark-brown hair fell to her shoulders and was caught about her head by a white ribbon. The warm reception which she met swept away every vestige of the nervousness which, upon her entrance, betrayed itself in a biting of the lips. So that when she announced her first impersonation there was not a quaver in her voice. She chose to sing "Tommy Atkins" as given by Haydn Coffin. In doing this she departed radically from the method employed by most English women music hall performers, as she did not rely on a change to men's costume. With only the dandy's cane she rendered the song in a very faithful imitation of Coffin's voice. Then followed songs sung by May Yohe and Eugene Stratton. The American girl's famous four low notes, were deliciously imitated, and at the end of the song was the same little backward kick with which Yohe delighted the dudes.

Then came an imitation of Juliette Nesville in "The Gaiety Girls," the broken French being quite as taking as Nesville's, and "Marguerite," as sung by Letty Lind, Miss Loftus mimicking the other singers' small voice with truly remarkable accuracy.

So far there had been no change of costume, except for the cane and a high hat used in the imitation of Eugene Stratton. And it began to look as if Miss Loftus was going to depend altogether too much for effect upon her voice. But she excused herself for a moment. When she came back, she wore another simple white dress, close-fitting, low in the neck, and without sleeves, and a pair of black gloves, reaching above the elbows. She announced an imitation of Yvette Guilbert, the girl of the Parisian café chantant, who sings the drollest and naughtiest songs with a long-drawn face and the shrug of a prude. And in this imitation Miss Loftus gave evidence of more than the average ability as an actress. There was the look of disdain, the head drawn haughtily back, the get-thee-behind-me-Satan movement of her expressive arms, while her sweet voice sang the naughty words. And that shrug of her shoulders—it was catching!

But it was when Miss Loftus came again from between the curtains, arrayed in a clinging green gown shot with gold, bearing above her head a white scarf, as Bernhardt in Izeyl, by Armande Sylvester, the stage being set for the murder scene, that the measure of her greatness as an imitator could well be taken. For if it was not the divine Sarah it was a very sweet and nearly perfect likeness of her. Miss Loftus's face is too round for all the tragic lines that fill Bernhardt's mobile countenance. But her voice has that lulling softness in it that Bernhardt's has in her idleness, as if it had caught the fragrance and charm of the woman and was carrying it to the listener. In all but the terrible moments, when she seizes the dagger and kills, and then raves over the murdered one, this little mimic is almost as satisfactory as the great woman she portrays. It would be expecting too much to ask of her to thrill us as Bernhardt does when she is steeped in crime. But she comes near it. She does not rave, which is a great deal. And in that lies her power, because she catches the trick of the original without turning it into ridicule.

The wonder is that these English ever let Miss Loftus leave London. She will, if she choses, always find an appreciative public in America.

"The Huguenots" at the Opera.

Messrs. Abbey & Grau were handsomely rewarded for their enterprise in repeating "Les Huguenots" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with their "star" cast, but without the "star" prices which prevailed when the opera was first brought forward. In spite of the discouraging weather every seat in the audience room was occupied, and the standing places were as crowded as at a popular matinée.

Naturally, under such circumstances, the performance was one full of gladsome features. The principal singers were inspired to their best efforts, and the critically minded in the audience were thrown on the chorus as the only element with which fault was to be found. In the third act this element offered opportunity enough for complaint, but who cares for the chorus when the principals can say not only "We are seven," but "We are the greatest seven that ever appeared simultaneously in 'The Huguenots,' 'Les Huguenots,' or 'Gli Ugonotti'?"

International Congress of Medicine.

A book-publishing firm in Rome having sent out circulars inviting subscriptions to the volumes of transactions of the eleventh international Congress of Medicine in Rome, the President of the congress requests The Times to state that the fee of 25 francs paid by each member of the congress entitles him to the transactions, of which they will presently receive the first and second volumes.

This announcement is made in order that they may not make the mistake of subscribing for the edition proposed by the Roman firm.

ATSHANTUNGPROMONTORY

Japanese Forces Approaching the Arsenal of Wei-Hai-Wei.

THEIR VESSELS AT TENG-CHOW-FOO

American Missionaries Find Refuge on the Yorktown—The Charleston Relieves the Baltimore at Chemulpo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Gresham has received two cable dispatches from Minister Denby in Pekin, dated this morning, confirming the Japanese expedition against the great Chinese arsenal of Wei-Hai-Wei. The first conveys information of a report reaching Pekin that the Japanese had bombarded Teng-Chow-Foo, fifty miles north of Che-Foo, and had landed forces on the Shantung Promontory, forty miles east of Wei-Hai-Wei. The later dispatch, apparently a confirmation of the one received several hours earlier, states that three ships bombarded Teng-Chow-Foo, and that American missionaries had left on the Yorktown.

The Navy Department has no information of the Yorktown's leaving Che-Foo, and it is not known whether the missionaries sought refuge on her at that port or whether she went to Teng-Chow-Foo after them.

Secretary Herbert received a cable dispatch this morning from Nagaski, announcing the departure of the Charleston from that port for Chemulpo, where she will relieve the flagship Baltimore. Admiral Carpenter, with the latter vessel, will at once sail for Che-Foo, which is but a day's voyage, and, with the Bennington, guard American interests. As one vessel must be constantly kept at Chemulpo, the Baltimore and Bennington are alone available for duty near the new scene of Japanese operations.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who was selected several weeks ago by the Chinese Government to assist the Chinese Plenipotentiaries in their negotiations for peace with the Japanese Government, arrived at Yokohama this morning. This information was received by cable to-day by Mrs. Foster. The dispatch contained no further information, except that the voyage had been a stormy one.

BOURGEOIS'S TASK IS ARDUOUS.

President Faure Gives Assurance of Peace in Foreign Policy.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—M. Bourgeois called at the Palace of the Elysée at 6:30 P. M. today and informed President Faure that he had been unable to form a Cabinet.

President Faure probably will ask M. Bourgeois to-morrow to try again to form a Cabinet, omitting MM. Poincaré and Cavaignac, whose disagreement on the income tax seems hopeless.

M. Casimir-Perier and his family this forenoon vacated the Palace of the Elysée, the official residence of the President of the Republic, and M. Faure and his family took possession.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—The Tageblatt publishes a report of an interview with President Faure, telegraphed by its Paris correspondent. Speaking of his election, M. Faure said that the Assembly had desired, under the existing circumstances, to elect a son of the people, a man who would devote himself exclusively to the duties of his position.

"With my election," said the President, "I ceased to be a party man. I wish to arbitrate between the parties, among whom there is a movement for concentration.

"In regard to her foreign policy, France strongly desires peace, and this feeling will continue no matter what political groups may predominate."

ACCIDENTS TO THREE VESSELS.

The Hull of the Freshfield Damaged and the Manhattan Aground.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The British steamer Freshfield, Capt. Fleming, from New-York for Buenos Ayres, before reported ashore on Flores Island, had a hole stove in her hull by an anchor. She has been pumped free of water.

The Norwegian bark Ore, Capt. Ellertsen, at Bremen from Appalachicola, reports having experienced fearful weather on the passage. She is discharging her cargo, which is much damaged by the seas she shipped.

The British steamer Manhattan, Capt. Griffiths, from Philadelphia, Jan. 2, which arrived at Sunderland to-day, went aground behind the North Pier.

TURKISH ANGER IN ARMENIA.

Complaint Made to British Embassy of a Postman's Treatment.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily News's correspondent in Constantinople gives the circumstances of Postmaster Cobb's arrest there by the Turkish officials. The Turkish police arrested one of his letter carriers, named Osgan, an Armenian, whom they accused of trying to pass a bad halfpenny.

They handcuffed him, beat him, and started him for jail. When Mr. Cobb protested, he, too, was taken in charge and was locked up with its employe. The Morning Post confirms this version of the incident, adding that Mr. Cobb has laid the matter before the British Embassy.

Death of Archbishop of Toulouse.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Julien Florian Félix Desprez, Cardinal Archbishop of Toulouse, died suddenly in that city to-day from heart disease. He was born April 14, 1807, and created Cardinal May 12, 1879.

Mgr. Julien Florian Félix Desprez was born at Ostricourt, Nord Department, April 14, 1807. He was appointed from the Cure of Notre Dame de Roubaix to the Bishopric of St. Denis, at Reunion Island, by imperial decree, dated July 12, 1850. He was consecrated a Bishop Jan. 5, 1851. He was transferred to the Episcopal See of Limoges March 19, 1857, and promoted to that of Toulouse by decree of July 30, 1859.

In May, 1879, made a Cardinal of the Order of Priests, he received the baretta from President Grévy. He was honorary canon of the dioceses of Cambrai, Limoges, Montauban, Oran, Perpignan, and Tarbes. He was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor in August, 1865.

He wrote "Mandemets" and "Instructions Pastorales," the most remarkable of the latter being an "Instruction Pastorale sur le Spiritisme," published in 1875. Several of his "Mandements" disconcerted bitter enemies of his church by the elevation of his views, and by the true Christian breath by which he animated them. The severest detractor of his work found nothing more adversely critical to say of him than the following: "Cardinal Desprez is modest. Apostles have not the right to be modest."

Great Defalcation in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Jan. 21.—The Boersenhalle says that Charles Zander, the Nobel Company's confidential clerk, who was arrested some time ago, embezzled 750,000 marks. The news caused the company's shares to fall 7 per cent. on the Berlin Bourse, but this decline was made good when it was announced that the Directors would cover the deficit from the reserve fund. The Nobel Company deals in dynamite.

False Rumor of Rochefort's Death.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Upon receipt of a dispatch from Paris, saying it was rumored there that M. Henri Rochefort had been murdered, a representative of the United Press sought that gentleman and found him in excellent health. He was amused at a large number of telegrams asking for confirmation of the report. He had no idea about the origin of the rumor.

A Harmless Duel in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Leberecht von Kotze, who was accused, but not convicted, of writing scandalous letters to members of the Court, fought a pistol duel two days ago with Freiherr von Schrader, Master of Ceremonies. Several shots were exchanged, but nobody was injured. Kotze sent the challenge because he believed that Schrader caused his arrest.

Terrific Rainstorm in the Midlands.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A terrific rainstorm has prevailed in the Midlands. The roads from Tamworth to Birmingham and Lichfield are submerged and traffic is entirely suspended. There are five feet of water in the streets of Evesham, where an election for member of Parliament is being held. The voters are obliged to go to the polling places in boats. The towns of Eton and Buckingham are partly submerged.

Elopement of an American Dancer.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Count F. W. Benstorff, an ex-cavalry officer in the German Army and a member of a wealthy and prominent family in Berlin society, has eloped with Sophie Barrison, an American performer in the Winter Garden Varieties Theatre. It is understood that the couple will be married in London. The affair has created a sensation in society here.

Peace in Hawaii Confirmed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Yokohama announces the arrival of the steamship Empress of India, adding:

"The Hawaiian Minister, S. M. Damon, sends a message reporting a royalist revolt, which has been finally suppressed. Communication among the islands has been finally restored."

The Queen Will Visit Darmstadt.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Court Circular says the Queen will go in April to Darmstadt, where she will meet the Czar and Czarina, the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the Empress Frederick, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.

Italian Parliament Closed.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The parliamentary session, which was adjourned immediately after the publication of the Giolitti documents, was to-day declared closed by royal decree. The dissolution and appeal to the electors will take place probably in March.

Slatin Bey Reported Escaped.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily News's correspondent in Vienna says it is reported from Massowah, East Africa, that Slatin Bey has escaped from Omdurmah. The News correspondent is informed that the report is generally believed in Kassela.

More Earthquakes in Sicily.

ROME, Jan. 21.—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Reggio di Calabria, Messina, and other places in that vicinity last evening. The extent of the damage done is not yet known.

President of Hungarian Chamber.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 21.—Dr. von Szilagyi, formerly Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of Dr. Wekerle, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Condition.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—At midnight Lord Randolph Churchill had another attack of heart failure. He is now in a semi-comatose state.

Italian Troops Capture Harras.

ROME, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Massowah to the War Minister says the Italian troops have occupied Harras.

Cardinal Vaughan at the Vatican.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Pope granted an audience to-day to Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster.

French Homage to an American.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Mr. Walter Gay, the American artist, has been created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

POLICE REORGANIZATION

An Administrative Board and a Single Executive Head.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The advocates of single heads for our city departments, on the one hand, and the advocates of boards of commissioners on the other, seem to have impregnable arguments for their opposing views. At this juncture, when the eyes of the country are upon New-York, and when this city may be fairly supposed to be blazing the way toward a working system of municipal government for all the large cities of the country, it behooves our citizens to proceed, if possible, according to sound general principles, with a view not only to curing our present ills, but also to the development of a harmonious City Government in place of the patchwork which becomes more hopelessly confused from year to year with the addition of new unrelated parts. Cannot such a principle be invoked, to meet present emergencies, and to lay a firm foundation?

We are told that because all experience teaches us that strictly executive functions should be discharged by one man, we must not have a commission at the head of any city department. The advocates of the opposing theory insist that because the head of a city department is intrusted with many powers which are not strictly executive, and which the spirit of our representative institutions forbids us to lodge in one man, the head of that department must be a commission. In each of these arguments the premises seem to be sound, but they do not support the conclusion. The only part of the first conclusion which is correct is that all strictly executive powers in a department must be in the hands of one man; and the only part of the second, that powers not strictly executive should be in the hands of a board or commission. It is easy to reconcile these two propositions, for the conflicting parts of the two conclusions are the parts that are illogical.

Let the head of a department be a board, which shall lay down departmental rules and determine the policy to be pursued. Let the department have a single executive head with all the purely executive powers. The board must not incroach upon the field of the executive head, nor that head upon the field of the board. The board determines what shall be done and the general rules for doing it. The executive head, acting within the general rules, does what has been determined upon. The board acts only in meetings, open to the public, and all its official acts are matter of public record. Its responsibility for the policy adopted becomes thus clear cut and easy to enforce. The executive head does what is required by the policy adopted. For this work he alone is responsible to the board and to the people.

If this principle is sound, it is generally applicable, and to apply it in all cases, at least as a working theory, will do much to harmonize our efforts and to evolve order out of the present mass of conflicting statutes.

It will be seen that this theory tends toward the British system of municipal government, under which the division of power in each department is between a committee of the local legislative body and a single executive head, almost precisely in the manner proposed.

Qualifications of this theory in some of the departments will readily suggest themselves; it is advanced here only as a safe point of departure, and as a middle ground upon which the advocates of two opposing theories may meet.

JAMES W. PRYOR.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

BAD DAY FOR THE JINGOES

Continued from Page 1.

ministration has been in exact accordance with the time-honored precedents that have obtained in this country for 100 years. The President of the United States has steadily aimed, amid much clamor and much detraction and much unjust criticism, to maintain the honor and fame of the country over which he has been called to preside.

"For him to have done otherwise, to have done what the Senator from Massachusetts suggests, to have shown himself utterly swift to interfere, swift to display the military power of this great Republic whenever a ripple occurred on the surface of those small islands, would have been to degrade his high office and betray his trust."

A Reference to Mr. Lodge.

Talking of the newspaper reports of the recent affair in Honolulu, Mr. Gray remarked that more space had been given to it than had been given to the hundredfold more serious matter of the railroad troubles in Brooklyn. The President of the United States had been criticised, he said, by the Senator from Massachusetts as if he were a sort of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning.

Mr. Gray went on to quote from the report of Admiral Walker, in order to establish the point that it was not deemed necessary to keep an American ship of war at Honolulu, and much time was consumed by Mr. Gray and other Senators in quoting extracts on both sides of that question. Mr. Gray also referred to the expression of gratification by President Dole that there had been no national ship in the port of Hawaii during the recent disturbance. Mr. Gray, in the course of his remarks, spoke of Admiral Walker as "a swift witness on the side of the oligarchy that now holds power in Honolulu, in the name of a republic."

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.)—We have no right to send an American vessel into these waters to keep President Dole or his republic in power. But there are American citizens there, with lives and property, and it is for them to say whether or not they need the protection of American vessels. And if they do, utterly regardless of the republic there, it is the duty of the President of the United States to send American vessels there, not to sustain the republic, but to take care of the lives and property of American citizens. That is the point I make.

The "Great Admiral."

Mr. Gray—The judgment of this great Admiral has been invoked by the Senator from Massachusetts to override the judgment of the Chief Executive of the United States in one breath; and yet, in the next breath, we have the opinion of that same great authority that he would not hesitate to leave those islands entirely alone.

Mr. Lodge—What Admiral Walker objected to was going away and leaving the British ship Hyacinth and the Japanese ship Esmeralda there.

Mr. Gray—If the Admiral thought that the British Government wanted to keep them there his information was incorrect, for shortly after that the Hyacinth went away.

Mr. Lodge—The Esmeralda is there representing the Japanese, and the Senator from Delaware ought to know that the Japanese population in the islands is a dangerous one.

Mr. Gray—The Esmeralda is there in the process of a change of flag from the Chilean to the Japanese, and not in the ordinary duty of a cruiser. But if it is Japan, and not Great Britian, that we are afraid of, let us say that. I know that those Senators who are planning a scheme of annexation are in great trouble because the British Government cannot be excited to take a hand, and justify all these apprehensions. I have no doubt that it has been a matter of great concern and distress to my friend from Massachusetts that he cannot have a better chance than he has had to twist the tail of the British lion. But it has so happened that the President of the United States has had information which seems to have justified the belief that there has been no intention on the part of the British Government to interfere there. The British Government is quite willing that we should take these islands if we want them and make them entrepôts for the commerce of the world. And, so far as I am concerned, I am quite willing that Great Britain should do that office for the rest of the world.

Lodge Feels for Walker.

Mr. Lodge complained that Mr. Gray had "sneered at Admiral Walker," and Mr. Gray denied that he had done so.

"You have referred to him as 'a great Admiral,'" Mr. Lodge persisted.

"And he is a great Admiral," Mr. Gray said.

"You called him a swift witness," said Mr. Lodge.

"And he is a swift witness," Mr. Gray replied.

Mr. Gray proceeded with his speech and spoke of the matter as an indication of the desire of Admiral Walker and of the Senator from Massachusetts to have the navy increased and to get up a great fleet—a thing, he declared, "utterly inconsistent with the notions of a Republican Government which we have inherited from our fathers."

"I do not believe in it," Mr. Gray continued, "whether Admiral Walker believes it or not. It is the prejudice of the profession. And the President was right in putting himself outside of the atmosphere of that prejudice."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) inquired of Mr. Gray why the Philadelphia had been ordered away from Honolulu, and was advised by Mr. Gray to call upon the President some morning, sit down beside him, and ask him the question, and he was sure that the Senator would have a satisfactory answer.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) asked Mr. Gray why the President had conspired with the three royalist Commissioners from Hawaii last Summer, and Mr. Gray replied that the question misrepresented the President.

"Not a bit of it," said Mr. Hawley.

"The President," Mr. Gray added, "did not see them at all. He refused to recognize them in their official capacity."

At this point of the discussion the morning hour expired, and the Nicaragua Canal bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business.

Frye Has to Wait.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) asked unanimous consent that the Nicaragua Canal bill be laid aside informally and that the discussion of the Hawaiian resolution should proceed. He said that he had desired to have a vote on his resolution last Saturday, so that the result might be telegraphed to San Francisco and that the steamer which left there early this morning for Hawaii might carry the news. It was understood, he added, that the President and the Secretary of State had no sympathies with that Government, but that their sympathies were "with the degraded Queen who dethroned herself by her own acts."

"I wished this young republic to know," Mr. Frye added, "that the American people who make and unmake Presidents and Secretaries really and heartily sympathize with it. But the opportunity was lost, and the steamer has gone this morning. I still desire the resolution to pass, and I would like to have a vote upon it now."

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas)—You cannot have a vote upon it now.

Mr Frye—Then I give notice that I will force, as I can, this resolution before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. Mills—That is right. We want to discuss that resolution before we come to vote on its passage. Let us proceed with the regular business.

Asks, but Does Not Receive.

Mr. Frye—I ask that the Nicaragua Canal bill be temporarily laid aside.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.)—In charge of that bill, I object.

Mr. Frye—I am in a very serious dilemma myself. I want the Nicaragua Canal, and I want, as much, the Hawaiian Islands. I regard the one absolutely as necessary as the other. I am also a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which committee has reported this Nicaragua bill. Under these circumstances, I will not undertake to proceed to-day with the consideration of this resolution. But I give the Senate notice that to-morrow, immediately after the ordinary routine business, I will move that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Chandler suggested to Mr. Frye to ask that the resolution retain its place. To this Mr. Frye replied, with an air of complete confidence: "We will be strong enough to take it up. I would rather illustrate our strength by the vote on taking it up."

BOUTELLE TEMPORARILY BEATEN

The House Refuses to Hear Him—An Annexation Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the House to-day, after consideration of the public building bills had been completed, Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Maine,) asked unanimous consent to present a resolution. A number of Democrats objected.

Mr. Boutelle asked to have the resolution read, stating that it was a matter which voiced the sentiments of nine-tenths of the members of the House.

Great confusion prevailed, and objections were numerous on the Democratic side. The regular order was demanded, and the Speaker appointed Mr. Holman and Mr. Boutelle tellers on the motion of Mr. Holman. Before taking his place as a teller Mr. Boutelle said he hoped that the blood which now rested on the threshold of the White House would not be spattered on the lintels of the House of Representatives.

No quorum voting, the House, at 3:55, adjourned till to-morrow.

Two resolutions directly concerning Hawaii and a third having reference both to Hawaii and France were introduced in the House to-day. W. C. P. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.,) was the author of one of these resolutions, which looks to the annexation of the islands, and which is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that the President should at once enter into negotiations with the Republic of Hawaii looking to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands upon terms alike honorable and mutually satisfactory to the United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii.

The second resolution was one of inquiry, and was offered by Mr. Storer, (Rep., Ohio.) It reads thus:

Whereas, It is widely reported that the recent rebellion against the lawfully constituted and universally recognized Government of the Hawaiian Islands was incited, supplied with arms, and, in fact, led by persons who claim to be British subjects; and

Whereas, It is reported that the Minister of Great Britain to Hawaii has intervened in order to prevent the application of martial law, as proclaimed by said Government, to those concerned in said rebellion who claim to British subjects; therefore be it

Resolved, That if not inconsistent with the public interest, the President be requested to transmit to Congress all correspondence, documents, and other information on this subject which he may have received.

The third resolution was offered by Mr. William M. Beckner, (Dem., Ky.) It recites the fact that France has just passed through a sudden and unlooked-for change in the personnel of her Chief Executive; that during the same period the American people have learned of the desperate attempt to overthrow the constitutional Government of Hawaii, and it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress of the American people regard with feelings of profound satisfaction these new proofs, given by countries so far apart, and so differing in conditions and traditions, of the strength and efficiency of republican institutions, and desire to express their sincere hope that the great Republic of France, representing as it does a people to whom we are bound by so many strong ties of the past, and the younger Republic of Hawaii, to which we feel drawn by so many possibilities of the future, may continue for all time, as on these recent occurrences, to demonstrate that the only security for liberty is law, and that a Government of the people may be relied upon to maintain order and to preserve internal peace.

ARMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The Ministry Knew of the Royalist Plot a Month Ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The steamer Australia sailed for Honolulu this morning. Among the passengers was F. M. Hatch, Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hatch bears with him private dispatches, and has in his custody a shipment of arms and ammunition for the Government. This shipment consists of 2,000 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition. The arms and ammunition are stored where they can be got at immediately upon the Australia's arrival. The Hawaiian Government had information of the plans of the Royalists over a month ago, and Mr. Hatch's mission to the United States was in relation thereto, although at the time of his arrival he deemed it wise to keep his knowledge a profound secret. Mr. Hatch stated before leaving that the Government had nothing to fear from the Royalists. The Japanese question was the only one menacing the future of Hawaii. He said:

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that the Japanese merchants are surely absorbing the trade of the islands and acquiring a position of great commercial importance. Already they are driving the Chinese merchants out of business. It is significant to the United States, for Japanese supremacy means the cutting off of valuable trade with the islands and the transfer of the same to Japan. The commercial future of the islands rests with the United States or England. We are only a handful of people. We can take care of ourselves if let alone, but if Japan makes demands upon us we can do nothing unless the United States or England gives us support.

William Preston Harrison, son of the late Mayor of Chicago, was also a passenger on the Australia.

THE PHILADELPHIA'S JOURNEY.

She Is Expected to Reach Honolulu Before Noon Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Philadelphia is scheduled to steam into Honolulu Harbor next Saturday morning. Although she is rated as a 20-knot ship, she could make that speed only for a few hours at a time, and with such an enormous expenditure of coal that he bunkers would be exhausted in three days. Her most direct course between the Golden Gate and her destination is 2,089 miles, and her most economical steaming rate for this distance, having her coal capacity in mind, is 15 knots an hour. Ordinarily she would cruise at 10 or 12 knots. She will undoubtedly do the best she can for the distance, which will be by maintaining 15 knots per hour the whole way over. This will enable her to make 360 knots a day, and as fair weather may be confidently expected on the Pacific at this season after passing 100 miles west of San Francisco, there is no doubt that the ship, barring accidents, will drop her anchor before noon on Saturday next at Honolulu.

WHERE AMERICAN VESSELS GO.

More of Them Arrive at Honolulu than at Any Other Port.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The curious fact has been brought to public attention that more American vessels arrived at the port of Honolulu during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, than at any other port in the world.

The number of vessels is given at 165, aggregating 146,293 tons. At other principal ports American vessels arrived as follows: Hongkong, 79; Yokohama, 65; Rio de Janeiro, 64; Liverpool, 48; Southampton, 29; Sydney, N. S. W., 29.

In many instances the same vessels make numerous trips annually, and are therefore counted each time, as in the case of Southampton. Two American vessels made to this port fourteen voyages each.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1.40 A. M.—818 Second Avenue, William Peters, bakery; damage, $500.

8 A. M.—113 Columbia Street; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—126 East Eighty-third Street, Cornelius Farley; damage, $5.

11 A. M.—205 East One Hundredth Street, Morris Back, dwelling; damage, $100.

1:20 P. M.—Box of tar, Church and Leonard Streets; no damage.

2:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, shanty of Daniel Coffey; damage, $200.

Good Reports of the Old Guard Ball.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I desire to thank you for your good work for our ball. The notices before the event and your account of it next day were magnificent. Accept the thanks of the battalion.

BELDEN J. ROGERS,
Chairman Press Committee.

Old Guard Armory, Fifth Avenue and West Fourteenth Street, New-York, Jan. 19, 1895.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

MISS REHAN AS VAL OSPREY

"The Railroad of Love" Successfully Revived at Daly's—Triumph of "The District Attorney."

To fill the week between the excursion into Japan and something else new to the New-York stage, the company at Daly's Theatre last night presented "The Railroad of Love." It had been four years since the curtain fell on a long run of the play, but the impression it made was evidently lasting, for it was gladly welcomed back. There was promise in the reception it received that the week will be an enjoyable one at this house.

When the play was here before, as one of a series of adaptations from the German, playgoers became friendly to it for obvious reasons. Its sprightly action, the sparkle of its dialogue, and the distinct merit of the lines in verbal construction, with the art of the actors, won the play its former favor. There is always a comfortable assurance in advance at Daly's that whatever may be worth doing will be well done. This was the confident expectation in the treatment of the old friend who returned last night, and the audience settled itself to an evening of real pleasure. It had not misjudged in that respect.

If any one looked for novelty in this presentation, it was to be found in slight changes in the cast rather than in the portrayal. Frank Worthing, the young English actor who has recently been added to the company, was introduced on the home stage on this occasion in an important part. He played Lieut. Howell Everett to Miss Rehan's Cousin Val. A lover whose art can stand with Miss Rehan's must be equal to exactions of no common order. Mr. Worthing met and overcame them most satisfactorily. He has the warmth of temperament to give strong color to scenes that need lavish treatment, and the well-bred ease of manner to which audiences have become accustomed in Mr. Daly's leading men.

Miss Rehan's commanding skill has lost none of its grace or power in Cousin Val. James Lewis reproduced Phenix Scuttleby as he impressed himself in the earlier presentation, and Mrs. Gilbert confirmed the opinion that as Mrs. Eutycia Laburnam she was unmatched.

From the raising of the curtain, the play moved with its old-time vivacity. It had no dull moments while the stage was in action. Mr. Daly's plans for providing something new at his theatre are always interesting to playgoers, but it is quite certain that in filling the time of preparation with a play of a former series, he may count on abundant indulgence of the taste which was cultivated in other years for the series of plays of which "The Railroad of Love" was one.

The cast was as follows:

General Everett, U. S. A.	Charles Wheatleigh
Lieut. Howell Everett, U. S. A.	Frank Worthing
Phenix Scuttleby	James Lewis
Adam Grinnidge	George Clarke
Judge Van Ryker	William Owen
Benny Demaresq	Alfred Hickman
Truffles	Sheppard
Crusty	Wharnock
Tom	William Sampson
Valentine Osprey	Ada Rehan
Viva Van Ryker	Sybil Carlisle
Mrs. Eutycia Laburnam	Mrs. Gilbert
Cherry, Cousin Val's Maid	Florence Conron

"THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY."

A Strong, Simple, Highly-Effective Drama by American Authors.

"The District Attorney," a drama in four acts, written by Charles Klein and Harrison Grey Fiske, was produced last night at the American Theatre with immediate and indisputable sucess. The history of this American play, in the circumstances, is interesting and significant. A year ago the piece was in the possession of Mr. A. M. Palmer. After the failure of Mr. Thomas's "New Blood" at his theatre early last Fall, Mr. Palmer allowed himself to get in an uneasy frame of mind about plays of native origin, and his splendid playhouse has since, with the exception of two weeks devoted to a revival of the faded and out-of-date "Esmeralda," been devoted to English plays that have not greatly increased the gayety of the metropolis, though they say "The Fatal Card" is drawing. But "The District Attorney" is a much better play than "The Fatal Card," and if it had been produced at Palmer's after the withdrawal of "New Blood" it would probably have run all Winter.

The crowded audience at the American Theatre last evening received it with acclaim from first to last, not a point was missed, and not a single line of the text or a single situation failed of effect. The play deals with life in this city at the present day, and the story is clear, logical, and appropriate to the times.

There has been an election of municipal officers, and John Stratton, a young lawyer of high reputation, has been made District Attorney through the shrewdness of corrupt politicians, whose leader is a wealthy contractor named Matthew Brainerd. Stratton is in love with Brainerd's daughter, and soon after his election he marries her. The "ring" then thinks he will be managed easily, but that is a mistake. A young woman whose lover has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment for forgery appeals to Miss Brainerd, on the eve of her wedding, to urge the young District Attorney to investigate the youth's case. In fact, this prisoner is guiltless of any fault except the grave one of pleading guilty to the charge of forgery. He did so, being poor and easily influenced, in the hope of getting off with a short term of imprisonment and receiving a reward of $50,000. He is amply punished for his wicked folly, for at the beginning of the play he has served three years of his long sentence, and has no hope of a pardon, while the money he has been accused of appropriating is in the hands of Brainerd and his confederates.

The District Attorney, under the gentle influence of his betrothed, takes up the case of the prisoner, and the same case is simultaneously taken up by an investigating committee of the State Senate, of which Gen. Ruggles, a sturdy and wide-awake journalist, is the Chairman. The outcome of this plot is obvious, but the details of the development are all ingenious and highly effective.

There is little exaggeration of character and incident, beyond that justified by the requirements of the stage, and the dialogue is apt and forcible and free from the hackneyed phrases of English melodrama. The personages are living, human beings. The performance is surprisingly good.

The best scene of the play—because it is the strongest—is an ex parte examination in the District Attorney's office of a criminal brought in handcuffed from State prison. The District Attorney conducts this examination, and other persons present, besides the prisoner and the essential stenographer are the foreman of the Grand Jury, (the District Attorney's guilty) father-in-law, and—in defiance of the mere letter of the law, but in accordance with the spirit of justice—the Chairman of the Senate investigating committee. Every stage development of this scene is deeply interesting, and the powerful climax is ingeniously led up to, while the sentimental interest is not neglected. The two principal women of the play are awmpathetic personages.

This scene occurs in the third act, and after it the fourth act, though it is strong and true, seems somewhat slow, until the last climax, which is strong and true. The other acts are full of vitality.

Mr. Lackaye played the public officer, struggling between duty and affection, better than he has played any other rôle this season, while Mr. Mordaunt was equally admirable as the dishonest contractor, a man capable of noble actions, and tortured by remorse, but clinging to the end of his vicious idea of "spoils." The young wife was acted with delicate discrimination by Miss Irish, while the ingenious but determned rôle of the culprit's sweetheart was treated with skill and sympathy by Miss Shannon.

George Fawcett was "made up" to resemble Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and he composed his slight but forcible rôle with excellent art, and Odell Williams also made a hit as a political "worker," devoid of sentiment, but with more than his share of shrewdness. The comic-opera manner of Adele Ritchie was out of place.

"The District Attorney" is not literature, and does not, perhaps, represent a high order of stage art, though we have seen few better plays lately, old or new. It is a typical American drama of the present hour. Many more quite as good could be had for the asking, and such plays appeal more strongly to this community than foreign pieces full of allusions to Trafalgar Square, 'Oursditch, and "'arf-and-'arf."

John Stratton	Wilton Lackaye
Matthew Brainerd	Frank Mordaunt
General Ruggles	George Fawcett
Daniel McGrath	Odell Williams
Wellington Gridley	Charles S. Abbe
Frank Pierson	Edward J. Morgan
Williams	Lawrence Eddinger
Vernon Holt	W. B. Smith
Maxwell	Harry E. Chase
Jamison	Alfred Blakeley
Corrigan	J. E. Coyne
Watson	T. E. Richmond
Grace Brainerd	Annie Irish
Helen Knight	Effie Shannon
Madge Brainerd	Adele Ritchie
Elise	Emma Stevens

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

After a long absence, Mrs. Langtry reappeared in this neighborhood last night at the Columbia Theatre, in Brooklyn. She is still an uncommonly beautiful woman, and she has long been an actress of good artistic intelligence, who has profited by her stage experience. Her play last night was "Esther Sandraz," Sydney Grundy's adaptation of Adolphe Bélot's "La Femme de Glace," which had a single performance at the Madison Square Theatre about four years ago, with Amy Roselle in the principal part. The conditions of the present performance are pleasanter. Later in the week Mrs. Langtry will act in "A Wife's Peril," ("Nos Intimes.")

Harlem Opera House.

"Off the Earth," a spectacular extravaganza, containing plenty of light music and set with costly and showy scenery, is this week's entertainment at Mr. Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House. Edward Foy has the principal rôle, and he is an expert and highly popular entertainer in this kind of entertainment.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Proctor's Theatre.—That mite of womankind, the Princess Paulina, continues a great attraction at Proctor's, and assumes as many royal graces as if she weighed 180 instead of 8½ pounds. The Three Romas are marvels of muscular development, and other great acrobats are the Braatz brothers. Sam Bernard has original humor, and Lizzie Raymond is a magnetic singer. There are many new attractions this week, including James and Ray Collins, Carroll and Hines, Edith Newton, the Websters, the Garrisons, and Gus Garhold, the equilibrist. This week's additions to the living picture gallery are "Nest Robbers," "Nature's Mirror," "Between Love and Duty," and "A Flower."

—Tony Pastor's.—The weather had little effect on the audience at Tony Pastor's last night, and the programme provided for it was full of good things. Gus Williams, always popular in New-York, headed the list of artists, which included, besides the inimitable Antonio Pastor himself, the Rogers brothers in German dialect acts, Nat Haines and Joe Pettingill in "The Poolroom," Maud Raymond, who made her first appearance here, in serio-comic songs; Mlle. Carlini with her acting monkeys and skirt-dancing dog, Ray Burton, and the Barretts in their feats of club juggling.

—Eden Musée.—Besides the nightly performances of "The Dresden Shepherdess," which still draws well, the Eden Musée's big collection of wax figures is always attractive, and the music of Danko Gabor's Gypsy Band is far out of the common. This week's musical programme will include the "Liberty Bell" march, the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Weber's "Oberon" overture, the "Blue Danube" waltz, and a selection of characteristic Hungarian music.

—Grand Opera House.—Effie Ellsler is this week's star at the Grand Opera House, and no west side playgoer needs to be told that she is a remarkably interesting and powerful actress. Her present play, "Doris," is not new, but it has stood the test of many performances, and is still popular. It is well staged and well acted.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS' FETE

Will Come from All Over New-York State and Be Fitly Received.

Nearly a hundred prominent editors from the interior of the State, representing all the cities and villages from Newburg to Buffalo, have announced that they will attend the coming session of the Republican State Editorial Association which will open in the parlors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Thursday morning.

The large Committee of Reception, of which Gen. Horace Porter is Chairman, includes Mayor Strong, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Choate, Warner Miller, Thomas C. Platt, Henry Hall, James Phillips, Jr., Col. George W. Turner, Charles Stewart Smith, Benjamin F. Tracy, Cornelius N. Bliss, William Brookfield, Col. Fred D. Grant, James A. Burden, George J. Gould, Edward Lauterbach, George Rutledge Gibson, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Augustus D. Shepard, James H. Breslin, and others.

The session will open at 11 A. M., Jan. 24, with an address by the President, and a business session. At 2 P. M. papers on matters of importance in reference to the Republican press and the Republican Party will be read by prominent editors, and will be discussed by the members. In the afternoon the editors will go to the Union League Clubhouse, where a collation will be served after a reception by the members. In the evening the editors and the ladies who accompany them will be entertained at Koster & Bial's.

On Friday, the 25th, the reading of papers and the discussion of topics of interest will continue, and the business session will close with an election of officers for the ensuing year. At noon a visit will be made to the new Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse on Madison Avenue, where an informal reception will be held and a luncheon served. At 3 P. M. the editors will call upon Mayor Strong at the City Hall.

The round of entertainment will close with a banquet at Delmonico's at 6:30 P. M.

There's one tooth-wash, the ladies' pride.
Beloved by belles o'er every "wash" beside;
One dentifrice there is supremely blest,
A sweeter, better one than all the rest;
And you will find, in every land the same,
That SOZODONT 's its old, familiar name.

Parker's Hair Balsam is the favorite for dressing the hair and renewing its life and color. Greve's Ointment makes a healthy skin, 50c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea; 25c. a bot.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BIRCKHEAD.—At his residence, in Baltimore, on Thursday, 17th inst., James Birckhead, Jr., son of the late Hugh Birckhead, in the 70th year of his age.

CATLIN.—At her home, 207 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1895, Elizabeth L., wife of Dr. Arnold W. Catlin, and daughter of the late William S. Woodward.

Funeral

CYCLE SHOW'S SUCCESS

The Storm Could Not Keep Away Interested Crowds.

FEATURES OF THE BIG DISPLAY

Wheels an Important Factor in the Daily Life of Many Suburban Residents — Liberal Orders Already Given.

Not even the storm served to keep the bicycle enthusiasts away from Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, when the National Bicycle Show assumed its perfect shape and form. That form was good, so all the exhibitors affirmed, and as they were the parties directly interested their decision in the matter may well be accepted as final.

That the public agreed with them, the attendance proved most conclusively, for they crowded the different stands where the cycles were exhibited and made inspections of the finished wheels. At other stands they gave to the separate parts of the machine the critical attention that indicated a thorough understanding of the make-up of the machines, which furnish them so much in the way of health and amusement.

Gears, bearings, tires, saddles, pedals, and handle-bars, with the advantages and demerits of each kind shown, were the features over which riders got into animated discussion, showing as much fervor and animation as a crowd of amateur farmers displays when the merits of special breeds of fowl are under discussion at a poultry show. Time flew rapidly while these disputants were engaged in their controversies over the machine fittings, and salesmen at the various stands were appealed to by enthusiasts for arguments in support of a favored theory.

It was all rather funny to one who is not a bicycle enthusiast, but the interest displayed by the disputants showed most conclusively that bicycling is neither a craze nor a fad, but a serious matter, and one that plays an important part in the life and health and being of people both in and out of the city.

To the urban the "bike" is principally an object for purposes of health and recreation. But to the suburban the wheel has become an important factor in his daily life, and the horse has given way very largely to this more healthful and economical means of traveling from place to place. So there is little wonder that these people from the suburbs of the city find in the show a never-ending source of interest. It is all very practical and pertinent, as a part of their daily life, and so the animated discussions as to the merits of different machines and the appliances are after all perfectly natural, for they are all looking for the most comfortable, desirable, and practical machine for their every-day and essentially practical uses.

Racing men also found much of interest in the new model wheels, which promise to give them a chance to make new records or move over the cinder path a trifle more rapidly than they did during the season of 1894. That is the height of their ambition, and there are no more critical visitors than these young fellows, who race for the love of the thing during their leisure hours in Summer.

Salesmen of the different firms exhibiting were kept busy yesterday morning and afternoon in attending to the wants of dealers, who were present from all over the country, ready to place their orders for machines for use during the coming season. That these were at the show ready for business was apparent early in the day, and when the afternoon session was ended, the faces of the management and salesmen were wreathed in smiles. Liberal orders were responsible for the smiles, and several of the larger firms had placed with them during the day orders sufficient to make them assert most vehemently that the show is "already a success," and that the interest in bicycling will be more than double what it was last year, when the season was the greatest and most successful ever known.

The manager of the Liberty cycle display gives it as his opinion that there will be, judging from the orders for his wheels already received, three times as many riders of the wheel this year as there were last season.

Madison Square Garden did not look, last evening, as if the bicycle enthusiasts knew that the weather was anything but bicycle weather. They packed all the aisles from the hour that the doors were opened until the lights were shut off and reveille sounded by the men in D'Aquin's Orchestra. Strangely, too, it was not a "stag" party, for there were at least 500 ladies among the visitors to inspect the wheels and prove themselves the equals as critics with their escorts.

The show was to be seen by the blaze of electric light in all its perfection. And that electric lighting was a show in itself. The great wheel was in perfect working order, and was a source of interest and admiration to every one. Its mechanism was perfect, and worked without a hitch when Electrician Martin set the great wheel, with its thousands of electric lamps, in motion.

One of the exhibitors also had a couple of cycles on a smaller scale similarly illumined by electricity, and working against the maroon background of the stand where they were displayed. The Crescent people had a huge crescent of electric light, the Pope Company contented itself with the display of the name of their famous wheel, "Columbia," on each side of their stand.

R. H. Wolff & Co. had their name in a blaze of pure white light, while the handsome oil-painted sign telling of the merits of their wheel was surrounded by a frame of electric light. At the Liberty stand the huge sign announcing that "The Liberty, America's Representative Bicycle," was there on view, had a frame of electric lights, in the centre of which was a wax figure of a woman dressed in a neat knickerbocker bicycle costume and riding one of the wheels which are so popular with the ladies. These are a few of the more striking of the exhibits in this line, which is a feature entirely apart from the show proper, but none the less interesting.

One dealer in bicycle costumes introduced a novelty in the evening in a pair of wax figures, male and female, correctly costumed, and riding a tandem wheel propelled by an electric motor.

It was rather unfortunate that a stormy night should have been made "New-York night" at the show, for the representation from the various cycling clubs of the city was much smaller than it would otherwise have been. But in spite of the storm there were members from the Riverside Wheelmen, the Greenwich Wheelmen, and the Huguenot Wheelmen of New-Rochelle, who came to the Garden in a body and made the vast hall resound with their club cheers in the intervals between the orchestral music and the several displays on the stage. Besides these there were delegations from the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn, the New-York Athletic Club, the Harlem Wheelmen, the Lenox Wheelmen, the East Side Wheelmen, the Gramercy Wheelmen, and the Manhattan Bicycle Club.

Both gentlemen and ladies from the exclusive Michaux Club of this city and a score of ladies from the Excelsior Cycle Club (made up entirely of women) wandered about the aisles and took an interest in the show which told that they at least were satisfied that enthusiasm, when bicycles are concerned, was not "bad form."

Among the exhibits which served to attract much attention from visitors and exhibitors alike were the displays of the various New-York Times medals, banners, and other prizes given to bicycle riders during the year just past. Part of these medals and banners were exhibited at the stand of Sidney B. Bowman, No. 77, where Mr. Bowman had a line of Crescent and Cleveland wheels and entertained a host of friends. The others were shown at Stands 1 and 2, occupied by the Yost Manufacturing Company, which sells the popular Falcon cycles. Here are shown the Riverside plaque and individual medals won by riders of the metropolitan district.

Among the many who stopped to view these much-prized trophies were several ladies, who showed their enthusiasm as bicyclists by wearing their "century medals," one of the fair ones having on her breast a string of bars, showing that she had successfully taken part in just a dozen of these 100-mile runs. There were several others with bars representing from two to six similar runs.

Three boxes in the second tier on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden were occupied by the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, where Chief Consul Robert Gentle and a crowd of the boys from the "Skeeter" State were booming things for Asbury Park and its selection as the place for the next annual meeting of the league. Among the boomers, all of whom wore a yellow silk badge proclaiming their purpose, were Z. R. Zacharias, W. H. Stauffer, A. R. Parsons, W. S. Berang, Frank Appleby, A. C. Twining, Milan Ross, and John D. Begle.

These boomers divided attention with the lot of crack riders who were in the Garden. These included the famous champion of the world, A. A. Zimmerman, who, arrayed in a yellow mackintosh coat, was followed by an admiring throng, at the head of which was "Dark Secret," the one-time valet of the great rider, but now a disconsolate, lone darky.

Other well-known racing men in the throng were John S. Johnson, the 1:35 2-5 man; Fred J. Titus, Walter Sanger, C. J. Cabanne, Eddie Bald of Buffalo, Harry C. Wheeler, "Zimmy's" racing partner; Harry Pepper, the lad who was induced to ride in the recent twenty-four-hour race, and who now wants to become an amateur, and Ray Macdonald, the Riversides crack Class B man. The latter was accompanied by W. F. Sims, who won The New-York Times time medal at the great Springfield (Mass.) meet.

During the afternoon performance by the Martell family, Miss Martell fell from the shoulders of her brother while making an attempt to throw a somersault. The result was that Miss Martell received a very badly sprained leg, which will prevent her appearance in the Garden any more this week. The lady had a narrow escape from a very serious accident.

SOME PROMINENT EXHIBITS.

Bicycles That Have Made Friends Among Racing Men and Tourists.

One of the most striking exhibits made in the Garden is that of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, makers of the famous Spalding and Credenda wheels. It was one of the principal centres of bustle and business during the day and evening, and every one made it a point to visit Stands 112 to 114, where their exhibit was made.

The circulars pointing out the merits of the machines made by this firm were distributed by two young ladies dressed in the neat knickerbocker riding costumes, the manufacture of which is a specialty with this firm. The wheels to which attention is called are exhibited very tastefully, and a clever effect is produced by the use of large mirrors, in which the machines and the visitors are reflected again and again.

Messrs. A. G. and J. W. Spalding are both in attendance at the show, and have a corps of assistants with them who are courteous and ready to answer all questions relative to the manufacture and merits of their wheels. These include C. C. Morgan of the firm and from the factory; C. C. Candy, the Superintendent of Agencies, and Albert Perkins, the Superintendent, who are ready to explain all about the mechanism of the wheels. The salesmen are E. H. Fowler, L. P. Brown, Jr., and W. H. Welis. All were kept very busy yesterday attending to the crowds of agents, dealers, and riders who kept the space occupied packed from the opening of the show until the call "All out!" was made, at 11 o'clock in the evening.

Fred J. Titus, the famous racing man, was present at the show, and the wheel he rode in all his races during 1894 was exhibited at the Spalding stand. It was a speaking tribute to the worth of the wheel, in that it lasted this hard rider not only in his races but in his practice throughout the entire season, without injury, and is to all appearances good for another equally hard season.

Another feature of the display is a folding bicycle, made especially for military purposes, for which the bicycle is unquestionably to be largely used in the future. The wheel is much like others in appearance, save that the frame permits of breaking between the wheels and folding up, so that it can be hung in a closet or stored in a locker.

The new machines made by the firm, to which especial attention is directed, are Model D, a twenty-two pound wheel for men, and the Ladies' Model, weighing but 25 pounds. Each has all the merits of the old models and a number of improvements which experience has suggested. These are reduction in weight without a loss of strength or durability, but, instead, with an absolute gain; an improvement in tread which will at once appeal to every practical rider; a novel crank adjustment, and a new pedal, with absolutely indestructible sides. To speak of the merits of the wheel is almost a superfluity, as every wheelman knows them. The wheels speak for themselves at a casual glance, and the great number in use attest their popularity.

One of the busiest stands during all day yesterday, was that of the Pope Manufacturing Company, where was shown all of the improved Columbias for the present season. Col. Pope was there with Henry Goodman, A. E. Patterson, L. S. Dow, J. Post, L. M. Bridgeman, and others. They had their hands full continually, detailing the merits of the famous wheels sold by this house.

In the company's handsome circular, readers are informed "that the Columbias are the standard bicycles of the world. From the beginning they have been the best we knew how to make, and during all these years our experience, resources, and capacity for making the best have been steadily increasing. Our history is the history of bicycle manufacture in this country. We have passed through all the difficulties and problems of a young industry. We overcame the great natural obstacles that came in its path. We successfully forced bicycling past the early stages of adverse public sentiment, when for years we and our friends seemed to stand alone in our fight for wheelmen's rights. We conquered in the contest with foreign makers for our share of trade in the market we had spent so much labor and money to create, and we have met with results eminently satisfactory to ourselves and to the wheeling public, the natural competition of the increasing number of American productions of various degrees of merit, notwithstanding."

The catalogue further says "Columbias are used in nearly every civilized country in the world and are the finest vehicles of any class that have yet been produced."

In the list of wheels are shown a complete line of the Hartford bicycles. This concern is owned and managed by the Columbia people.

The Hartford machines will be favorites with those who endeavor to save money. They are made by skilled experts trained in the school of Columbia construction, and still under their supervision.

"Columbias are sold at fixed prices," say the firm's agents, "and in buying them you have the double assurance that no one buys cheaper than you do, and that nowhere else can you get higher quality or better value for the price you pay. Model 40 is said to be the finest example of light high-grade bicycle construction ever put out for general use to the great riding public. It weighs 21½ pounds and sells for $100. This is one of the features of the Columbia exhibit."

The "League" tires, which are guaranteed to be perfect in material and manufacture, are displayed in profusion by the New-York Belting and Packing Company, Limited.

Up to the present time, all inner-tube tires, of the cement variety, have been made in molds. In vulcanizing under this process a very high pressure is used, which stretches and weakens the fabric, driving the rubber into its meshes and depriving it of its natural elasticity. The inevitable result is the loss of resilience. A problem so vital to the desired perfection of the pneumatic tire seemed worthy of most careful study, and the New-York Belting and Packing Company have sought patiently for a method of overcoming the difficulty. With much satisfaction, and without hesitation, they now record their complete success.

In the League tire they offer the trade and the cycling public a tire in which the natural elasticity of the fabric is unimpaired. It is vulcanized by an improved process that prevents injury to the fabric. There is no stretching, straining, or weakening during manufacture.

This company's stand is No. 20, where can be found D. H. Darling, the company's General Agent; W. K. Gennett, George Leslie, and W. H. Chesley.

At the stand of the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, No. 71, there is a novelty which bids fair to become very popular in this country. It is called the "Tourist Delivery tricycle," and is intended for a parcel delivery. Over 100,000 of these handy vehicles are in use in London. They vary a little from the one shown by the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company. Its weight is seventy-five pounds, and the selling price $185.

It is claimed that this is much the easiest and quickest means of delivery for small parcels.

The body of the vehicle is painted red, and, altogether, presents a very attractive appearance.

Other features at this stand are the different styles of the "Tourist" wheels and also of the Stearns make.

The "Tourists" attract much attention, particularly those for ladies. The lighter of these wheels weighs twenty-five pounds and sells for $75, the heavier one weighs twenty-seven pounds and is listed at $70.

During the trade session yesterday forenoon many orders were taken for this vehicle, indicating that the sale this year will be a very large one.

T. Wheret is in charge of the stand, and courteously informs all callers of the merits of everything displayed.

The Western Wheel Works, having Stands 39, 40, and 41, show the 1895 models of the "Crescent" bicycles in a very attractive display.

Callers there are informed by J. F. Marcelles, in charge of the booth, that they have thoroughly demonstrated and proved that a good and reliable bicycle can be made and sold at a moderate price.

The "Crescents" inaugurate a revolution in the cycle trade and present that which the public has been looking for since cycling began. The company has improved every detail of design and manufacture, and feel that the agent, and the rider as well, will be satisfied with the result of their efforts. They have reduced the weights and in other points made their wheels equal to any.

Last year the wood rim was only an experiment. The one that they will use this season was thoroughly tested last year, and they feel that the 1895 article will be thoroughly satisfactory.

The "Crescent" line will be fitted with wood rims throughout. The company's policy has always been to make honest wheels and sell them at honest prices. This rule will be strictly adhered to in the future, as it has been in the past.

The "Crescent Scorcher" is quoted at $90; its weight is twenty pounds. The sprocket on this wheel is the lightest in use; it is made from the finest quality boiler steel, stamped cold and then case hardened. The crank axles, with the flange, to which the sprocket is fitted, is forged in one piece, so that there are but three pieces —crank axle, crank, and sprocket, the sprocket being pressed against the flange with a lock nut.

The chain is of the company's own make, and, while very light, is extremely strong. The side plates are of the finest quality of spring steel; the centre blocks are of the finest quality cold-drawn tool steel, hardened and tempered in oil. The "Crescent No. 1" sells for $90, and weighs twenty-three pounds; it is a very attractive wheel, best suited to road purposes. The "Crescent No. 4," for ladies, is said to be one of the daintiest wheels on the market. Its weight is twenty-two pounds, and it sells for $75.

THE COMBINATION MACHINES.

A Wheel in Which Hand and Foot Power Is Used.

The Dorsett combination bicycles and tricycles, shown in Stand 126 by the Cyclone Combination Cycle Company of Jamestown, N. Y., and New-York City, promise to have a great sale. The Dorsett wheel combines the use of hand and foot power. Its application is as practical to the average as the expert rider, while for those whose daily exercise is a spin of greater or less length on the road, it is the most perfect developer of bodily power conceivable, embracing, with the usual use of the leg muscles, those of the chest, back, shoulders, and arms, and uniting to cycling the exercise of rowing.

The point of the upright position which the rider of the Dorsett of necessity assumes, is one which needs no further emphasis to commend itself to all thinking people who are interested in seeing the unnatural, ungraceful, and harmful position of riders of the ordinary safety changed to one which brings the chest in proper form and produces the highest development of the upper portion of the body.

With the power thus applied and concentrated on the one driving wheel, the use of a higher gear becomes practical, and the advantage of sustained high speed is acquired. In design and appearance the Dorsett differs but little from the standard model of the safety. The arm motion is communicated to the foot-driving gear through the steering head, which is pivoted to the lower side of the frame, and stands midway between the seat and the fore wheel. The reciprocating motion given this head by the arm is converted into a continuous rotary motion by its connection with a clutch on the shaft of the driving gear. The arm lever engages with the driving shaft only as the handle-bar is drawn toward the rider, the clutch being released as it is thrown back to obtain a new purchase, to be brought toward the rider again with a powerful leverage as the foot on the same side is pressing down on the pedal.

An important feature of this construction is that the hand and foot power can be used independently of each other, and without change of mechanism, at the will of the rider. The pedals can be used alone as a means of propulsion or in unison with the lever. When the pedals are used alone as a propelling power, the lever simply fills the part of guiding the machine through the medium of two small steel rods connected with the fork crowns of the fore wheel, making it very positive in action. The lever, when used in this way, can be held at any point along its line of action most convenient to the rider, either close to or at arm's length, which also admits of a change of position when the arms become cramped.

In its combination form, the Dorsett is especially adapted to hill-climbing, giving the rider the advantage of increased application of power not obtainable with any other wheel. In this capacity it stands without a rival. The Dorsett bicycles sell for the uniform price of $135; the Dorsett tricycle is listed at $165.

In the Duplex cycle, exhibited by R. H. Wolff & Co., at Stands 96 and 97, this house has an article of great attraction. Nothing like this wheel has ever been shown in America. It is built in the very best manner possible, and its many available points attract even the novice in cycling.

It is said that pleasures shared are pleasures doubled. With the Duplex the greatest pleasures of cycling can be obtained—it is companionship of your own choosing. This Duplex will undoubtedly be welcomed by the pleasure seekers, both on account of its novelty and usefulness. It is light, strong, and easy running, and will be an attractive wheel for all dealers to handle.

It can be ridden by two ladies or two gentlemen, or by a lady and gentleman. The construction is such as to allow the propelling and steering to be done by either one or both riders, thereby allowing them to work or rest alternately. Its weight is forty-two pounds, and it sells for $200. Model No. 3 and Model No. 4 "Roadsters" are especially attractive wheels, and many orders for them were placed yesterday by out-of-town agents.

The display in Stands 117, 118, and 119 by the Wilson-Myers Company is easily one of the most attractive at the show. Bunting and American flags are used in profusion for the background and furnish a rare setting off for the fine wheels shown by the company. They show eight models of the famous "Libertys," consisting of Model 17, men's diamond high frame, weighing twenty-two pounds, and Model 17, with heavier equipment, brings the weight to twenty-four pounds. Model 20, "The Bogie Man," is intended for track racing, and weighs seventeen pounds. Model 21, the high-frame men's diamond, weighs twenty-five and a half pounds and is a fine wheel.

Among the novelties shown are a detachable sprocket, which is both clever and practical, and can be removed over the crank by the removal of but one bolt. A new hollow fork crown, which is also a double crown, is taking well. A new chain adjustment, new crank key, new pedal, new adjustable handle bar, and most-cleverly designed dust-proof bearings are also features. All the machines are handsomely finished, some of them being in gold plate.

Alexander Schwalbach, the Brooklyn agent of the firm, is in charge of the booth, and the general excellence of the arrangement is due to his taste. Associated with him at the stands are J. S. Bratz, Robert Perkins, George W. Conner, J. S. Toole, and W. D. Hadger.

The Hy-Lo instantaneous changeable gear manufactured by Louis Rosenfeld & Co., with offices at 20 Warren Street, this city, is a subject of much interest to dealers. They throng about Stand 11 all day.

J. H. Dunbar, who has had great experience with the gear, has spoken of it as follows: "Yours of this date just received, and in reply would say that for the short time that I have been using my Hy-Lo I am better pleased with it every day. I have the disadvantage for a cyclist of weighing 200 pounds, and also of age, having turned into my sixty-fourth year. Have been riding the wheel for the last seven years, changing my wheel every two years.

"Instead of changing this year for the lighter weight, I thought best to try the changeable gear, and retain my reliable strong wheel, and secure the full advantage of the lighter wheel in hill climbing. This I think I have done with probably something in my favor, and I also find it much easier riding rough roads with some up grade, and possibly the disadvantage of head winds at the same time. My wheel is geared to 59, and that brings the low to 44, and, of course, if a person expects more from it than from a wheel that is geared at 44, he must surely be disappointed, for it is not a power producer—only a utilizer of power applied.

"I do not expect to part with my Hy-Lo until I find something better, and that I have not seen yet."

The celebrated Humber cycles, shown by the Managing Director, Elliot Burris, at Stands 68 and 76, are much admired. Mr. Burris has taken offices at 318 Broadway, where a full line of wheels will be shown as soon as they can be arranged. The Humber Company was the first bicycle manufacturer in the world, and the first English company to come to this country. It has secured a factory at Westborough, Mass., and will there build for the American market.

NOTES OF THE CYCLE SHOW.

—There was a gay variety of wheelmen at Koster & Bial's Sunday night. It comprised the only Zimmerman, "Kid" Wheeler, C. G. Sinsabaugh, H. A. Githens, Oscar Green, Freddy Van Sicklen, Walter C. Sanger, Fred Titus, L. B. Cabanne, Dave Shafer, Billy Young, (the famous trainer,) H rry Leeming, F. J. Wagner, A. C. Towne, J. M. Murphy, Frank Fowler, E. H. Wilcox, and N. H. Van Sicklen. The artists gave volley after volley of bicycle jokes. The party was immensely pleased.

—Johnny Johnson was present at the Stearns stand yesterday. Tom Eck was in his wake, and whispered something about the plan for a European tour this coming Summer. It is said that Eck will take Johnson to Paris and show the Frenchmen what kind of a rider he is. There is a great desire on the other side to see the wonderful racer, and should he go there, his tour ought to be a very profitable one. Johnson left last evening for Montreal, where he will compete in skating races.

—E. G. Wright and David S. Flagg, well-known cyclists in New-England, hailing from Putnam, Conn., are among the visitors at the show. Mr. Wright says that the display is the best ever made in this country. Speaking of the outlook for business for the coming season, he says: "The prospects are very bright. New converts to the sport and pastime are being made every day in my section."

—Dio H. Lewis of The Referee was asked to make a comparison with the Chicago show, and this was what he said: "This is the finest thing in the way of a cycle exhibition that the people of America ever saw. The Chicago show was a very successful show in its way, but for a display the National Show easily takes the lead."

—It is pretty well understood that "Zimmy" will go to Australia next year for a regular business tour. W. J. Walford of Bristol, England, will manage this tour, which is likely to include Japan and New-Zealand. The party will start probably the latter part of July and possibly will include the only "Kid" Wheeler.

—Bacchus, the celebrated "Dark Secret," who may serve as valet for Zimmerman during his next European trip, is in town as large as life. He bobbed in at the show yesterday, and slapped his old acquaintances on the back in a familiar way. Bacchus is a favorite, and the boys are glad to see him.

—Last evening a large party, including Zimmerman, Cabanne, and a host of lesser lights, made a trip to Chinatown and had bird's-nest pudding, eyebrow soup, and other choice Oriental dishes. The sights they saw filled them with admiration for the "almond-eyed" celestial.

—"Zimmerman Abroad," with a subject entitled "Points for Cyclists," by J. M. Erwin, and the "Champion," treating largely with "Zimmy" European doings in 1894, and a new chapter from the previous Zimmerman book on training will be issued in a short time.

—Henry Goodman, the official handicapper for New-England, is at the Columbia stand most of the time. He has a host of friends and is kept busy receiving congratulations for the excellent arrangement of the Columbia exhibit.

—Sims and Ray McDonald are in evidence. They are two racing men who ought to capture many of those Class B diamonds during the coming season.

—John Chatwood Wetmore says: "New-York has got the best cycle show, and Asbury Park will have the best race meet the league ever saw."

—C. J. Sinsibald of The Bearings is here with several assistants, and his report from a trade point of view will doubtless be very complete.

—Eddy Bald, the Chesterfield of the racing fraternity, came in from Buffalo yesterday and had a red-letter day admiring the exhibits.

—The newspapers are well represented at the show, trade papers having four and five men in some cases.

—Popular "Birdie" Munger is here. Cycling in the West will go like hot cakes this season, he says.

—The Record of Mount Vernon is represented at this show by Edwin B. Maynard.

—W. H. Seward is one of the five "referee" representatives at the show.

—The Directors of the show will have their annual meeting Thursday.

—The great and only "Senator" Morgan is on hand early and late.

—Denver's flourishing trade journal, The Cycling West, has an able representative in Harry P. Hanaford. Mr. Hanaford was surprised at the grandeur of the exhibit, and remarked that "New-York will always catch the cream of the trade."

—The official attendance at Chicago was 29,313.

AGENTS AT THE SHOW.

Over 500 Registered from All Parts of the Country.

Over 500 agents registered at the show during the forenoon yesterday. They come from all parts of the country, as is shown by the following list:

H. G. Andrews, Hyde Park, Mass.; B. J. Applebaum, 1,490 Lexington Avenue, New-York; John A. Alston, Worcester, Mass.; O. W. Andrews, Boston, Mass.; H. E. Billings, Hartford, Conn.; S. D. Bowman, 944 Eighth Avenue, New-York City; C. A. Benjamin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Edward Buffam, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. C. Brewer, Toledo, Ohio; G. G. Brandenburg, Chicago, Ill.; A. Bates, Matteawan, N. Y.; E. C. Bode, Cleveland, Ohio; H. F. Campbell, Holyoke, Mass.; Mrs. A. M. L. Colson, Hartford, Conn.; Thomas Colleus, Boston, Mass.; E. J. Cassidy, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. A. Christy, Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Connolly, Rochester, N. Y.; John J. Dunphy, 29 Ferry Street, New-York City; W. H. Dunphy, 29 Ferry Street, New-York City; Clarence Danforth, Newburyport, Mass.; George Damerel, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. B. Eccleston, Syracuse, N. Y.; Louis Eichman, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank T. Fowler, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Fox, South Norwalk, Conn.; L. B. Fleming, Pittsburg, Penn.; Louis B. Fenton, Jamestown, N. Y.; W. D. Gush, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. S. Griffin, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. L. Gardner, Troy, N. Y.; S. Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.; A. Gilbert, Jr., Jamestown, N. Y.; L. A. Howell, Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Hastings, Hartford, Cona.; W. D. Heath, Lakeport, N. H.; J. H. Harris, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. H. Hockley, Brattleborough, Vt.; M. O. Haldeman, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. L. Horry, Newark, N. J.; D. G. Hetfield, Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Henry, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. W. Irwin, Hartford, Conn.; James Josephi, Cleveland, Ohio; W. C. Johnston, Waltham, Mass.; E. E. Jones, Enfield, N. H.; John D. Keating, Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Killer, Chicago, Ill.; William Krafer, Worcester, Mass.; E. Littler, Yarmouth, N. S.; E. C. Leathe, Woburn, Mass.; H. E. Maslin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. B.

Wolff-American Duplex Cycle

SEE IT. TRY IT.

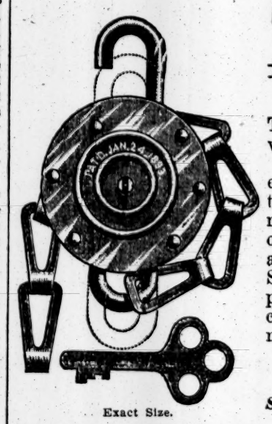
At Stands 96 and 97 Cycle Show.

SEND FOR . . . CATALOGUE.

See the new line of '95 models WOLFF CYCLES, and note their "Points."

SELF-LUBRICATING HUBS. PERFECT CHAIN ADJUSTMENT. FOOT BRAKE. ANY HEIGHT OF FRAME.

R. H. WOLFF & CO., Ltd., 117TH TO 118TH ST. AND HARLEM RIVER.



Exact Size.

THE SMITH & EGGE MFG. CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Ournew Bicycle Lock is now offered to the Trade and we claim for it the following advantages:

It weighs less than two ounces and is small enough to be carried in the vest pocket, as it takes less space than a watch. It is strong and made of best material. The shells are made of corrugated Brass, shackles of Steel rods, and it is supplied with 15 inches of strong Steel chain, all nicely polished and nickel plated. It has 4 tumblers, making it practically unpickable, is self-locking, and the rider needs his key only to unlock it.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Sent to any address upon receipt of 50 cents.

In writing mention New-York Times.

THE BIG THREE.

The Spalding Bicycle is now on exhibition at the

NEW-YORK CYCLE SHOW,

STANDS 112, 113, 114,

and is the favorite Bicycle among all the leading racing men, who must have the best.

Sanger, Cabanne, Titus

WILL RIDE The Spalding Bicycle TO THE FRONT.

AGENTS will find it profitable to secure the . . . control of this Bicycle in their territory.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.,

126, 128, 130 Nassau Street, N. Y.

DEALERS VISITING THE

CYCLE SHOW

Should call at our Store and see the LARGEST LINE of

BICYCLE LAMPS

IN THE MARKET.

We are Sole Manufacturer's Agents for the following popular styles:

The Crescent, Meteor, Torch Light, Liberty Light, Original TT, Little Comet, IXL, The Latest, Rival, Leader, Knock Out, Little Dazzler, Little Luminous, Reliance, Little Wonder, and Little Gem.

If you cannot call, send for Catalogue.

HERMANN BOKER & CO.,

101 and 103 Duane St.

Crawford . . Cycles,

75.00, 60.00, 50.00, and 40.00.

Catalogue now Ready.

Crawford Mfg. Co.,

72 Reade St., N. Y.

THE MIDGET.

Cut ½ size.

New Pattern for '95.

More of these bells used than all other makes combined.

John H. Graham & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

113 Chambers St., New-York.

N. H.; G. B. Miller, New-York City; J. C. McAllister, Boston, Mass.; W. G. Mumemeyer, New-York City; Frank L. Nuse, Titusville, Penn.; F. W. Osgood, Charles T. Osgood, and W. B. Osgood, Holyoke, Mass.; J. M. Peters, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. R. Parker, Manchester, N. H.; William Parrott, Waltham, Mass.; J. H. Powers, Omaha, Neb.; A. H. Perrigo, Omaha, Neb.; D. T. Pratt, Boston, Mass.; J. T. Peters, Toledo, Ohio; C. W. Price, New-York City; Charles D. Rood, Holyoke, Mass.; Thomas Roe, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. M. Robinson, New-York City; W. M. S. Reeve, North Bennington, Vt.; R. H. Robson, Meadville, Penn.; H. T. Rogers, Huntington, L. I.; F. F. Rick, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. G. Spalding, New-York City; J. Walter Spalding, New-York City; W. L. Sporborg, Gloversville, N. Y.; E. B. Shoemaker, Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Sinsabaugh, Chicago, Ill.; S. Snell, Toledo, Ohio; G. Howard Smith, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. A. Sebastian, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Schwalbach, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; C. S. Sherman, Windsor, Vt.; L. P. Swett, Waltham, Mass.; A. Stephens, Jersey City, N. J.; M. Sherriff, Manchester, N. H.; E. A. Shulman, Watkins, N. Y.; C. H. Stevens, St. Albans, Vt.; W. A. Suddard, Providence, R. I.; H. C. Smith, Oswego, N. Y.; A. W. Shattuck, New-York City; David R. Thompson, New-York City; Clarence E. Teel, Plainfield, N. J.; F. Howard Tuttle, Syracuse, N. Y.; William J. Thomson, Philadelphia, Penn.; James O. Taylor, New-York City; N. H. Van Sicklen, Chicago, Ill.; Charles E. Weaver, Boston, Mass.; Eugene Ward, Newark, N. J.; E. H. Wilcox, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. J. Ward, Unadilla, N. Y.; F. J. Wagner, Chicago, Ill.; Charles W. Ward, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. G. Wright, Putnam, Conn.; R. B. White, Shrewsbury, N. J.; E. Williams, Newark, N. J.; C. E. Whitney, Hartford, Conn.; F. W. Zoller, Rochester, N. Y.

Lamps for Bicyclists.

Dealers visiting the Cycle Show will find it profitable to visit the store of Hermann Boker & Co., 101 and 103 Duane Street. "The Boker" is a wheel that is attracting the attention of bicycle riders. It is a strictly high-grade wheel. It weighs twenty-two pounds, and the price is only $85. Hermann Boker & Co. have some very fine lamps, and the prices of them are within the reach of all. The best is the Little Comet, but the Little Luminous, Crescent, Little Gem, and Torchlight are all first-class. Other little necessaries of the bicycle equipment will be found in abundance, and of neatest design.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Police Captain Schnettler of Chicago says in regard to the use of bicycles in the Police Department: "Not long ago we received a telephone message that a house about a half mile from the station was being robbed. I sent a couple of men on their wheels, and they got there in time to catch the burglars in the house. It takes two or three minutes to get hitched up to a patrol wagon and started anywhere, and after you have started the gong makes so much noise that it is impossible to go anywhere without advertising yourself in advance. The plain-clothes men on the wheels can go anywhere without attracting attention. We have found by experiment that they can beat the wagon by several minutes in getting to almost any point in this precinct. Usually the bicycles are kept in the hallway or office, so that a man can start at a moment's notice."

—"The riding of a double century in 17 hours 30 minutes," says The Athlete of Jan. 5, "is a splendid performance for a man, but when this feat is accomplished by a woman it is truly wonderful. Such a one is Mrs. J. Kelly, who wears eighteen century bars, rode 200 miles on the road in 17 hours 30 minutes, for which performance she has just received a handsome medal. Mrs. Kelly's record is a wonderful one for a woman, she having ridden twenty-one centuries since May 23, 1894, the last one ridden as late as Dec. 16. She hopes to cover 3,000 miles in century runs before Jan. 1. This, of course, does not include her regular every-day riding. This double century, we think, is the first on record negotiated by a woman."

—Chief Consul George L. Cooke of Rhode Island Division, League of American Wheelmen, has appointed the following committees: Rights and Privileges—George L. Cooke, Chairman; Nathan W. Littlefield, Charles C. Mumford; Touring and Transportation—Frank W. Crandall, Chairman; William J. Mandell, Consider H. Burnham; Improvement of Highways—G. Richmond Parsons, Chairman; Leo Haufman, John Jenckes; Racing—James Smith, Chairman; Edgar E. Brown, Frank E. Elliott.

—Boston cyclers will at once commence active work to try and secure the meet of the League of American Wheelmen this Summer. A committee consisting of Chief Consul Elliott, Vice Consul Miller, A. G. Wight, A. D. Peck, and George E. Sullivan will present a memorial to the national body showing why Boston should have it. New-Jersey will work just as hard to get the meet at Asbury Park.

—A meeting of the wheelmen of Bristol last week resulted in the organization of a new club, to be known as the Bristol Cycle Club. The following were elected officers: President—George Cory; Vice President—Oliver H. McGann; Secretary—William Bradford; Treasurer—Chester R. Burgess; Captain—J. Del Guge; Lieutenant—Frank Wood.

—Edwards of England believes that the success of American bicycle racers is due to American trainers, whose methods, he says, are much in advance of the English trainers.

—Pennsylvania's Road Book will be ready by March 1. The new edition has been thoroughly revised.

—The New-York Central Railroad carried 50,000 bicycles last year.

Wanted to Run The Wheelman Office.

The office of The American Wheelman, at 23 Park Row, was the scene of a small riot early yesterday morning. A boy had been advertised for, and when Bookkeeper J. A. Marsh got there to open the office, which is on the third floor, he found the hallways swarming with boys. As soon as the door was open, they crowded into the office, where they threw water on each other, moved the furniture about, and wound up by trying to throw the bookkeeper down stairs.

Editor W. J. Morgan arrived at that juncture and went out for the police. Before a bluecoat could be secured, Business Manager Saltonstall arrived and hired a boy. The mob yanked this boy down stairs and threw him into the street, and he has not been seen since. The building was finally cleared, but the hallways were left filled with débris.

CORINTHIANS ELECT OFFICERS.

Members of the Mosquito Fleet to Have a New House.

The annual meeting of the Corinthian Mosquito Fleet was held at the Hotel Bartholdi last night. The following officers were elected for the year: Commodore—Charles Pryer, sloop Eurybia; Vice Commodore—R. Floyd Clarke, schooner Vif; Rear Commodore—E. T. Birdsall, sloop Mosquito; Secretary—James Douglas Sparkman; Treasurer—Charles A. Harriman; Trustees—Charles Chamberlain, F. W. Schoonmaker, E. Hanford Sturges, and F. S. Grant.

The clubhouse of the fleet is at Hudson Park, New-Rochelle, on Echo Bay. It is a small house, and for some time the members of the fleet have been talking of getting a better one. The necessary funds have been raised, and last night a committee was appointed to secure a site and arrange for the building of the new house. Another resolution was carried permitting women to be flag and associate members.

The annual dinner was held last night, and in addition to the flag officers and Trustees the following were among those present: J. V. S. Oddie, J. Bishop Putnam, Allerton Merritt, and W. T. Owen.

Newport Wants the Trial Races.

NEWPORT, Jan. 21.—An effort will be made to have the trial yacht races for the selection of a cup defender sailed off this port. The matter was discussed to-day, and it is proposed to raise a fund by subscription of business men for the purchase of a magnificent trophy or trophies. Then the desire of Newporters will be brought to the attention of the committee, and, if they acquiesce, designs will be secured and the Newport cups bought. A well-known shoe company stands ready to head the subscription list. The idea is partially one of business, for the races would attract a great crowd here, yet the chief intention is to add to the interest in the events. Capt. F. P. Sands of the New-York Yacht Club said to-day that he saw no reason why the races should not be sailed off here, except that it might be wiser to have trial contests over the course to be sailed for the cup.

Crescent Athletic Club Election.

At the annual meeting of the Crescent Athletic Club, held at 71 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, the following Board of Governors was elected: To serve three years—William H. Ford, Frank T. Lawrence, Charles M. Bull, H. L. Langhary, and William B. Hill; for two years—A. R. Thompson and J. Carlisle. Edwin W. Bigelow, J. Carlisle, and H. C. Duval were appointed an Entertainment Committee, to serve one year. An entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music next month. The Crescents are going to make a desperate effort to win the challenge cup from the Orange football team next season, and an effort will be made to secure ex-Capt. Hinkey of Yale for their team. The new clubhouse in course of erection on Clinton Street will be ready for occupancy about May 1.

BUSHWICKS IN GOOD FORM

Won Two Games From the Crack Atalantas.

HARD FOUGHT BOWLING CONTESTS

Brooklyn Men Took the Lead in the First Game and Were Not Headed—Budd's Excellent Top Score.

The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark and the Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn fought for honors in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs tournament at the latter's alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, last night. The Atalanta Wheelmen brought with them a large delegation of "rooters" from Newark, and they made things lively with their shouting. In spite of the disagreeable weather, a fairly good attendance was present.

In the first game G. Hellawell was called upon to make a strike, and well he heeded the cry, as the first ball he rolled hit the head pin square in the nose and the result was a strike. Faust followed him up with another, and the next three men made spares, which gave the Bushwick five a clean frame and the lead over Atalanta by 32 pins in the first frame.

The Atalanta boys did not fare as well, as the first, fourth, and fifth men broke. The third frame was another clean one for the Bushwick team. As the Atalantas made two breaks in that frame, the Bushwick Wheelmen increased their lead to 70 pins. When G. Hellawell made a strike in the fourth frame, Little John Crozier cried out: "Another strike! Call out the soldiers!" Capt. Terbell's men then went at the pins, and at the end of the eighth frame had reduced the lead to 50 pins, but the lead the Bushwick five had gained in the early part of the game could not be overtaken. Brooklyn finally won by 24 pins. Budd, with 192, and Faust, with 190, rolled top scores.

Both teams were determined in the second game. The Atalanta team took the lead in the first frame by 9 pins. They gained in the second, and in the third had a good lead of 28 pins, but on bad splits by Millar and Budd they lost the lead in the fourth frame. At this stage of the game the Bushwick "rooters" went wild, and kept the following saying up for a long time: "We've got 'em on the run. We've got 'em on the run. We won't give it up till the work is done." But the Atalantas gave them a hard fight at that, and only lost by 8 pins. Morgan and Olozaga carried off the high-score honors. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Hellawell	4	5	1	189
Faust	5	3	2	190
Morgan	2	4	4	139
J. Hellawell	3	3	4	150
Terry	1	7	2	168
Total	15	22	13	836

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	2	4	4	146
Halsey	1	5	4	147
Budd	5	3	2	192
Terbell	3	5	2	164
Olozaga	1	5	4	155
Total	12	22	16	804

FRAMES.

Bushwick 92 171 273 367 457 541 616 697 771-836
Atalanta 69 127 203 292 376 458 531 619 721 804

Averages—Bushwick Wheelmen, 167 1-5; Atalanta Wheelmen, 160 4-5. Scorers—A. F. Richter and G. Modeman. Umpire—R. J. Atkinson.

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Hellawell	5	3	2	195
Faust	3	1	6	135
Morgan	5	4	1	207
J. Hellawell	2	2	6	130
Terry	1	6	3	149
Total	16	16	18	816

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	0	2	8	113
Halsey	3	4	3	157
Budd	0	6	4	147
Terbell	4	4	2	175
Olozaga	7	1	2	214
Total	14	17	19	806

FRAMES.

Bushwick W..73 139 224 322 408 476 573 657 739 816
Atalanta W..82 167 252 327 391 440 525 614 710 808

Averages—Bushwick Wheelmen, 163 1-5; Atalanta Wheelmen, 161 3-5. Scorers—A. F. Richter and E. Smith. Umpire—R. J. Atkinson.

Kent Elgin Dies from Rabies.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 21.—Kent Elgin, the well-known pointer, died here to-day from rabies, the result of a bite by a mad cur dog inflicted in December. The dog had just come from the Pasteur Institute, New-York, pronounced well. His owner, T. T. Ashford, this city, valued Kent Elgin at $2,000. He was half brother to Rip Rap, the only pointer winning a field championship in America. Kent Elgin was winner of three consecutive field trials at Bicknell, Ind.; Newton, Ind., and Grand Junction, Tenn. His breeder was Dr. H. H. Danford Trinbleo.

Montclair A. C.'s New Officers.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 21.—The following officers have been elected by the Montclair Athletic Club: President—John R. Livermore; Vice Presidents—William E. Marcus and Charles F. Droste; Secretary—Auguste J. Varno; Treasurer—Charles S. Chamberlain; Captain—Frederick M. Harrison; Governors for Three Years—George S. Brown, Robert M. Boyd, Jr., and James D. Freeman. The club is in a very flourishing condition.

State Chess Association Committees.

The Board of Managers of the New-York State Chess Association met at the City Chess Club last night. The following committees were appointed: Rules—A. B. Hodges, J. W. Showalter, A. A. Arnheim, Charles Nugent, H. Helms; Ways and Means—Richard Buz, C. Lellmann, Dr. O. P. Honeggs, Dr. Roche, W. Litzenberger, and W. Bradford; Rooms and Reception—C. N. Hathaway, A. A. Teller, S. G. Ruth, G. Barth, and W. Bigelow.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Interclub tournament.
Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Annual meeting of Meadowbrook Hunt Club, Delmonico's, 4:30 P. M.
Union Boat Club annual ball, at Lenox Lyceum.
Curling.—Mitchell Medal contest, at Albany, N. Y.
Boxing bouts, at New Manhattan Club, 8 P. M.
Shooting for Kemp Trophy, at Seventh Regiment Armory.
Chess Tournament.—Manhattan vs. Staten Island Chess Club, at Staten Island.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Bowling.—Tourist vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Paterson; Atalantas vs. Union County Roasters, at Newark; Bank Clerks' League. Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.
Shooting for Kemp Trophy, at Seventh Regiment Armory.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Bushwick, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.
Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Annual dinner of Tourist Cycle Club, at Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and Twenty-third Street.
Meeting of trap shooters, Astor House, 2 P. M.
Chess.—Brooklyn vs. Newark, at Brooklyn Chess Club.
Kemp Trophy shoot, at Seventh Regiment Armory.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Union County Roasters, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' tournament, at Academy Alleys; Harlem Republican League.
Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Meeting of Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at the Columbia, Fourteenth Street, near Broadway.
Shooting for Kemp Trophy, at Seventh Regiment Armory.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Close of Cycle Show, at Madison Square Garden.
Reception of Gramercy Wheelmen, at 22 St. Mark's Place.
Figure skating championships at South Orange, N. J., 1 P. M.
Chess.—City Chess Club vs. Metropolitans.
Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 190 Church Street, afternoon.

PURE WATER FOR JERSEY CITY

Specifications Completed for the Approval of the Finance Board—Four Plans for Delivery.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Street and Water Board adopted specifications this morning for a new water supply. The resolutions will be presented to the Board of Finance for its concurrence to-morrow.

The plans call for a supply delivered at a head 157 feet above mean high tide into the Belleville reservoir. The daily minimum supply must be 20,000,000 gallons, and the maximum 60,000,000. The contract will run for twenty-five years, the city having the privilege to purchase the plant at any time within twenty years. The supply must be independent of all other water supplies, and there must be independent reservoirs, capable of storing a sixty-days' supply, estimated on a consumption of 50,000,000 gallons daily. The supply mains must be of the latter capacity.

The time allowed to complete the plant is three years, during which time the contractor must maintain the present supply.

The standard of purity was prepared by Prof. P. T. Austen of Brooklyn, and is as follows:

1. The total solid matter shall not exceed 170 parts per million, and may be inorganic residue entirely.
2. The total organic matter in one million parts shall not reduce more than 8 parts of potassium permanganate.
3. The total amount of earthy bases shall not exceed 80 parts per million.
4. The total amount of chlorin in combination shall not exceed 8.5 parts per million.
5. The total amount of sulphates shall not exceed 100 parts per million.
6. The total amount of free ammonia shall not exceed .05 parts per million.
7. The total amount of albuminoid ammonia shall not exceed .15 parts per million.
8. The total amount of nitric acid shall not exceed 2 parts per million.
9. The water supply shall not contain any nitrous acid or nitrites.
10. The water shall be transparent and free from color, odor, turbidity, alkaline, or acid tastes.
11. It shall be limited to a 5 degree French standard of hardness.
12. Test specimens for analyses of the water to be taken at any point of delivery east of the Passaic River, at the terminus of the new mains herein specified.

No supply will be considered under this specification which is not naturally pure and wholesome, or which requires filtration or other chemical or artificial treatment.

Whenever the water falls below this standard the city may refuse to pay for it. The plans embrace four means of supply. The first is by gravity to Belleville, the city to continue to operate the present plant from there to the city, with a pumping station to carry the water across the meadows. The second provides for a gravity supply with a head sufficient to do away with pumping altogether. The third proposes a supply by pumping altogether, and the fourth for a supply by purification or filtration. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $100,000, and the successful bidder must give a bond of $1,000,000 for the faithful performance of the contract. When the plant is completed the contractor must give a second bond of $500,000 for the proper delivery of the supply for the entire period of twenty-five years.

Bids will be received on March 25. As the specifications were prepared in accordance with suggestions made by Mayor Wanser, his approval is regarded as certain.

SPECIAL OYER AND TERMINER AT WORK

The Trial of George Muller for Murder the First Taken Up.

The Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, called by ex-Gov. Flower, to help out in disposing of the accumulation of criminal cases in this county, was opened yesterday in the County Court House by Justice Williams of Watertown. It is expected that a large number of the police cases will be put on in this court as soon as they are ready for trial.

Pending the preparation of these cases the ordinary criminal calendar will be taken up, and business was opened yesterday with the trial of George Muller, for murder in the first degree. Muller is charged with poisoning his wife Barbara, by administering arsenic on March 24 of last year.

Johnson Off for Canada.

J. S. Johnson, the bicyclist and skater; Olaf Rudd, his starring partner, and Manager "Tom" Eck left for Montreal last night, where the skaters will take part in the Canadian championships.

Johnson paid a visit to "Father Bill" Curtis yesterday afternoon, and said that he was very anxious to race against Donoghue. He said he would come back at twenty-four hours' notice and race Donoghue or any one else on any ice except that at Newburg. Johnson is also anxious to have a time trial at the distances of the European races, 500, 1,000, 2,500, and 5,000 meters. He is confident he can improve any time made and beat any skater.

THE WEATHER FORECASTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, rain, probably turning into snow, warmer, followed by decidedly colder, easterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, showers, decidedly colder Tuesday night, southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, probably preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler, westerly winds.

VIRGINIA, fair, cooler, westerly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, cooler, westerly winds.

EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, light westerly winds.

ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, light variable winds.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, westerly winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, colder, westerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, colder, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, local snows, colder, westerly winds.

OHIO, fair, preceded by local snows near the lake, colder, westerly winds.

INDIANA, fair, colder in southeast portion, westerly winds.

ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, fair, westerly winds.

UPPER MICHIGAN and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by local snows, colder, northwesterly winds.

WISCONSIN, local snows in eastern, fair in western portion, colder, northwesterly winds.

IOWA, fair, westerly winds.

MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in western portion, northwesterly to westerly winds.

NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds.

NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, westerly winds.

MONTANA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

SIGNALS are displayed at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Manistee, Ludington, and on the Atlantic coast from Wilmington to Eastport.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The pressure has risen rapidly west of the Mississippi and has fallen to the eastward. The storm has continued its northeast movement, and is now central near Marquette, at this point the pressure is 28.80 inches. This storm is intense in its barometric gradient, and is accompanied by very high winds. An area of relatively high pressure covers the Rocky Mountains plateau and the eastern slopes. Rain has been general during the past twelve hours from the East Gulf States to the lake regions, and has extended in the Middle Atlantic States an Southern New-England coasts. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the rear of this storm, causing a moderate cold wave in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. There has been an increase of heat along the Atlantic coast, and higher temperature has prevailed in the Northwest. Fair weather is indicated for Tuesday, except in the lake regions, the Middle States, and New-England, where showers are probable. Lower temperature is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States and the lake regions. Slight changes are probable in the Mississippi and the Southwest, and warmer weather in the Northwest.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 21.—A cyclone struck Covington, Tenn., this morning at 6 o'clock, blew off the top of the Court House, and demolished a dozen residences and a score of barns and outhouses. The damage is $50,000. No lives were lost.

Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 21.—The Rev. James L. Rodgers, aged sixty-seven, a retired minister, for years Principal of the Seminary, dropped dead at 11:30 o'clock this morning on South Limestone Street.

Nashua, N. H., Jan. 21.—Many friends of Cashier Frank A. McKean, the Indian Head National Bank embezzler, are of the opinion that the man who committed suicide at the Coleman House, New-York, was McKean.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The Question of Investigating Brooklyn Corruption.

THE WRAY RESOLUTION DISCUSSED

Finally Sent to the Committee on Ways and Means—More Nominations Submitted by Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Wray called from the table his resolution providing that the Speaker appoint a special committee of five to investigate the Government of the County of Kings, the City of Brooklyn, and the management of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. Wray made a long speech, in which he referred to charges made against the administration of affairs in Brooklyn. Corruption was evident in the city's water supply and street-cleaning department, he said. It was but just that the people should know what had become of money which had been intrusted to officials. Mr. Wray suggested that the proposed committee investigate along a line similar to that pursued in the New-York City police investigation.

Mr. Abell thought that investigation by the Legislature was uncalled for. The courts were well able to investigate the alleged illegal acts of officials in Kings County. Mr. Abell claimed that the Mayor of Brooklyn should be consulted in regard to the matter, "and," he said, as he closed his short speech, "in regard to his opinion I have the greatest confidence."

It was a great injustice to the people of Brooklyn to appoint this committee, thought Mr. Friday. The authorities at least should be consulted before any committee was appointed. At least the matter should be submitted to the Mayor.

Mr. Hennessy thought the resolution had brought out a little family quarrel. On behalf of the few Democrats on the floor from Kings County, he wished to say that an investigation could be ordered, and that it might go as far into the past as it wished, as long as competent lawyers were appointed.

Mr. Foley said that the speeches had been prepared, and rehearsed for two weeks past. All the discussion was out of order. The resolution was taken from the table and sent to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Among the bills introduced were these:

By Mr. Audette, prohibiting the operation of railways on Marcy Avenue in Brooklyn, without property owners' consent.

By Mr. Lawson, authorizing the Controller of New-York City to turn over to the Department of Public Works for expenditure this year the $200,000 appropriated for completing the construction of the Riverside Park and Drive in New-York, which was to have been expended in 1897.

By Mr. Halpin, authorizing the appointment by the Governor of four citizens, who, with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be the Board of Directors of the Nautical School of the State of New-York. The bill appropriates $50,000 for the maintenance of the school, which is to be maintained in the schoolship St. Mary's, now maintained by the City of New-York, if the Secretary of War consents.

By Mr. Clarkson, requiring all motormen, drivers, and dispatchers employed on street railway cars in Brooklyn to be licensed by the Police Commissioner, and prohibiting the employment of unlicensed men.

By Mr. Bloomingdale, creating the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and State Engineer a commission to complete the Capitol, empowering them to appoint a Superintendent and deputy and other necessary employes, and appropriating $1,000,000 for the work.

By Mr. F. F. Schulz, providing that the hours of labor of street surface and elevated road employes shall begin when the employe reports for service, as required by the rules of the employer, and shall cease when the employe is relieved from duty. (This carries out the recommendation of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, as a result of the Brooklyn strike. The hours of labor of these employes are now fixed at ten hours a day.)

By Mr. Bold, making the rate of fare on all Brooklyn ferries 1 cent between 5 and 8 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M.

By Mr. Friday, annexing to Brooklyn the town of Flatlands, to take effect Jan. 1, 1896.

By Mr. Conkling, amending the game law in reference to the protection of black and gray squirrels, hares, and rabbits.

The Senate to-night confirmed the nomination, on the favorable report of the Judiciary Committee, of George A. Carnahan, to be Special County Judge of the County of Monroe, vice Arthur E. Sutherland, resigned.

The Governor sent in the following nominations, which were referred:

As Commissioner of Statutory Revision, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON of Oneonta, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel Magone (Dem.) of Ogdensburg.

As Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States, the following-named persons of the counties of which they are respectively designated: City and County of New-York—CHARLES P. LATTING, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of L. Napoleon Levy; County of Tioga—DE WITT C. SMITH of Point Rock, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Jonas W. Armstrong; County of Tompkins—JAMES DICK of Ithaca, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Patrick Shannon.

The following resolutions were introduced:

By Senator Higgins—Requiring the New-York State Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of an act directing the United States Treasurer to pay the New-York State Controller annually a sum equivalent to three-fourths of all sums expended or incurred by New-York State in the maintenance of the canal system during the year last preceding. The preamble sets forth that the canal system costs the taxpayers $1,500,000 annually as a free waterway; that it is of great benefit to other cities in furnishing transportation to tidewater of a large percentage of their product, and is reducing to a minimum the rates charged by trunk lines; also, that it is the policy of the Government to improve and maintain such water ways for purposes of inter State commerce; and since, under the new Constitution, no part of the canal can be sold, it is inequitable that the people of New-York State should bear all the burden of maintenance.

Both resolutions went over, under the rule.

On Senator O'Connor's motion, the time given Capitol Commissioner Perry in which to report the probable cost of completing the Capitol by contract was extended to Thursday. The Commissioner asked the extension in order to revise his figures.

Among the bills introduced were these:

By Senator Pound—Amending the election law by providing that one set of election officers shall act for all elections, instead of requiring special officers for municipal elections.

By Senator Cantor—Changing the New-York City Nautical School to a State institution and appropriating $30,000 for its maintenance.

Good Boxing Promised.

The most important bout at the New Manhattan Athletic Club's boxing entertainment to-night will be between Frank Erne of Brooklyn and "Joe" Leonard of Philadelphia, who will spar eight rounds at 128 pounds. Other six-round bouts will be between "Joe" Gaffney, Newark, N. J., and "Jim" Ash, Boston, Mass., at 105 pounds; Martin McCue, New-York, and "Jack" McGrah, New-York, 122 pounds; "Johnnie" Gorman, Long Island, and "Jack" McTiernan, New-York, 130 pounds; "Sam" Tompkins, Astoria, and "Jimmie" Fox, Philadelphia, 145 pounds; "Harry" Fisher, Brooklyn, and "Tommy" Kelly, the Hoboken Cyclone, 145 pounds.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. Langtry is at the Victoria.

—Calvin Wells of Pittsburg is at the Holland.

—Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C. and Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio are at the Waldorf.

—Domingo Gana, the Chilean Minister, and José M. Yrigoyen, Peruvian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, are at the Clarendon.

MR. CARLISLE ASKS FOR RELIEF

Wants to Get Rid of a Law That Compels Him to Reissue Cancelled Notes in Old Denominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Much interest was imparted to the session of the House Committee on Appropriations to-day by the presence of Secretary Carlisle.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill each year since 1886 has contained a section providing for the issue of notes in place of those canceled. This provision has required the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in place of the notes destroyed, others of exactly the same denominations.

Secretary Carlisle appeared before the House committee and protested against this requirement, which he characterized as a hindrance to the Treasury. He advocated changing this regulation so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in place of the notes destroyed notes of whatever denominations he should consider best to put out.

He said that since the passage of the act of 1886, which authorized the issue of silver certificates of less denomination than $10, this provision had seemed to him directly contrary to what should be the policy of the Government. Its effect was to prevent the issue and circulation of silver certificates of small denominations.

"If we could," said he, "convert the small United States and other notes received at the Treasury into large United States notes, it would make room for small silver certificates, and we could therefore issue a large amount of them. Only a certain amount of small notes will remain outstanding among the people, and if they consist of Treasury and other notes they occupy the whole field, and keep silver certificates out; whereas, if we have a million dollars of United States notes of small denominations, by converting them into large notes, we can put a million dollars of small silver certificates in their place.

"At present we are receiving about 40 per cent. of our revenues in New-York City in silver certificates, although this currency constitutes less than one-fifth of the entire currency outstanding, and at times as high as 89 per cent. of the revenues have been received in silver certificates."

The change proposed by Secretary Carlisle would give him authority to issue small demnomination notes.

TWO BILLS OF MR. WARNER'S.

One Proposes to Issue Bonds, the Other to Retire Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Warner of New-York introduced in the House to-day two financial bills.

One gives power to the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, in anticipation of revenues, upon bonds of the United States, in denominations of $50 and multiples thereof, payable in coin, at the option of the United States at or after three years from their date, and due ten years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and to be sold at not less than par, in such an amount as he shall consider necessary, not to exceed $250,000,000.

The second measure provides for the cancellation of all legal-tender notes presented and prohibits their reissue.

Gold for Newfoundland and Europe.

Gold was taken from the Sub-Treasury yesterday to the amount of $450,000, of which $100,000 was sent by the Bank of Montreal to St. John's, N. F., to relieve financial distress there, and $350,000 was intended for Europe. There was also a further engagement of $250,000 for export, which will be withdrawn to-day. The gold reserve last night amounted to $69,963,117.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

H. G. STEVENS, - - Auctioneer

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

AT THE

American Horse Exchange,

COR. BROADWAY AND 50TH ST., N. Y.

To-morrow, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock,

BY ORDER OF

The Mercantile National Bank,

8 HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.,

2 NEARLY NEW BROUGHAMS,

1 VICTORIA AS GOOD AS NEW, 1 DOUBLE SURREY, 1 OCTAGON FRONT COUPE, 1 RUNABOUT WAGON, 1 COUPE ROCKAWAY, 1 JUMP SEAT BUCKBOARD; all by Quimby of Newark and in splendid order.

Also Single and Double Harness, Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, Bridles, Rugs, Blankets, Whips, Stable Utensils, &c., &c.

FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF

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SALE SHARP AT 2 O'CLOCK.

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PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. The reputation of this school is a guaranty of its superiority.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies, department; private instruction; day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 52 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—Advantages of New-York. Special instruction in Music and Art. College Preparatory and Elective Courses of Study. Fine buildings. Single rooms, with connecting study parlors. Miss JULIA H. FARWELL, Principal. Special rates to pupils entering Jan. 8, 1896.

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Hotels.

CLARENDON HOTEL, 18TH ST. AND 4TH AV., N. Y. A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times. C. L. BRIGGS.

Proposals.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Jan. 15, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Passaic River, South River, Mattawan Creek, and Keyport Harbor, N. J., will be received here until 12 M. Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1895, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col., Engrs.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 224 Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

26TH ST., 39 WEST.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with unexceptional board.

47TH ST., 18 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

71 MADISON AV.—Large single rooms, with board; references exchanged.

DINNER FRANCAIS AT 6:30 P. M.; $3.50 weekly; also rooms to select parties; references. 60 Lexington Av., corner 25th St.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

46TH ST., 136 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath.

A FEW ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen at reasonable prices. THE AULIC,

DR. PARKHURST ITS GUEST

An Enthusiastic Reception by the Presbyterian Union.

CHEERS GREETED HIS SPEECH

Commendation for the Mayor—For Superintendent Byrnes and T. C. Platt Condemnation—The "Boss" to be Feared.

The Presbyterian Union of New-York gave a reception to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst at the Hotel Brunswick last evening.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst accepted the invitation to be the guest of the union about Dec. 10. The invitation was given by the Literary Committee of the union, and unanimously indorsed by the Executive Committee.

If Dr. Parkhurst had any lingering suspicion left, after his indorsement by the New-York Presbytery at its last session, that he did not have the full and hearty sympathy of the Presbyterian ministers in his work for the improvement of Municipal Government ,the hearty greeting that he received last evening must have banished it completely.

College boys at a football game could not have hurrahed more lustily than did the Presbyterian ministers when Dr. Parkhurst got up to speak. The Presbyterian Union has 250 members, and most of them were present last evening. There were also many women present, so that every seat in the large ballroom at the Hotel Brunswick was occupied. The women also joined heartily in the cheers for Dr. Parkhurst.

American flags formed the sole decorations of the room. Bright new ones were draped over the platform and over the doors and windows in a most effective manner.

Dr. Parkhurst's speech was the last on the programme. He divided it in three parts—Byrnes, Platt, and Strong. It was denunciatory of Superintendent Byrnes and Thomas C. Platt, but praised Mayor Strong and advised every one to stand by him.

A supper was served after the speeches were over.

Warner Van Norden, President of the Presbyterian Union, presided. Those who sat with him on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. George L. Shearer, William M. Crane, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Knox, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss, the Rev. H. H. Marling, the Rev. George L. Spinning, the Rev. G. W. F. Birch, the Rev. Dr. H. H. Jessup, the Rev. Dr. J. Sanderson, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson, Col. A. P. Ketchum, and the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw.

The opening prayer was made by the Rev. J. Jessup of Syria.

Mr. Van Norden read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, Moderator of the New-York Presbytery, expressing regret that he could not be present because of illness

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin of All Souls' Church, assisted by J. G. Belder.

Dr. John Hall's Speech.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall spoke briefly after the song. "We have with us to-night one to whom we all delight to listen," he said. "There are a good many citizens in this city, however, who do not like to listen to him at all. We differ very much with those citizens in our estimation of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's services.

"We all cherish the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, my dear friend. He filled an important place in the interests of good order and of purity and integrity in government. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst came when Dr. Crosby went away, to fill his place.

"I know Dr. Parkhurst did not lobby any for the place. He has filled nobly the position Providentially laid upon him.

"The more I see of cities the more convinced I am that Christian people must study them that they may learn their duties.

"So long as we ministers have to help pay taxes, we have a right to make ourselves felt in bringing integrity and justice into public affairs.

"Dr. Parkhurst has opened our eyes, and has given us a sense of our responsibility."

Dr. Hall emphasized the fact that Dr. Parkhurst had received the indorsement of the Presbytery of New-York.

President Van Norden's Speech.

Warner Van Norden, the President of the union, was the next speaker. He said, among other things:

We meet to-night to greet one as our guest and to hear some words from him that I trust we shall never forget.

We are very apt, as Presbyterians, to dwell upon the past—we have a right to. We have a great deal to be proud of, and while we often boast of it, I don't think we boast any too long or any too loudly. But while we have a great deal in the past to rejoice over, we must not forget that there is a great deal in the present.

We are apt to think of the old times when men died for their country, but who ever heard of a man who died for his city? Yet we have seen rise up in our midst, in our own day, one who is willing to give up everything, if need be, for the city of his home. [Applause.]

Now the question arises, should I speak these words of praise in the doctor's presence? I think that when a man has gone through what Dr. Parkhurst has during the last three years, when his friends deserted him and his enemies jeered at him, no feeble words which I can utter can do him justice. A man who could accomplish what Dr. Parkhurst has done is entitled to a place among the heroes of the world.

Dr. Parkhurst's Speech.

Dr. Parkhurst then walked to the front of the platform. The audience arose and saluted him with three cheers and a tiger. When the applause had finally subsided, the doctor, who was visibly affected by the warmth of the demonstration in his favor, said, in tremulous tones

It is delightful to hear the kindly words of appreciation that have been uttered here to-night concerning me. The reception you have accorded me has almost overwhelmed me.

Perhaps I shall have no better opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the kindly attitude of the Presbytery with which I am associated than to-night; speaking to it through you, many of you being members of that Presbytery, for what has lately transpired in that body with reference to myself, and I might say, that its action has placed me in a rather peculiar position.

"hTere is one very pleasant thing connected with it, and that is that while I have been some time in that Presbytery, and I have been on various occasions one to dispute matters under consideration by that body, it is exceedingly pleasant that I myself should have been the subject over which the Presbytery should have been a unit, or nearly so.

"I have been more or less a fighter in the Presbytery. I am right in the midst of friends to-night, and, therefore, can speak frankly, and I want to tell you that I made up my mind sometime ago that theological fighting didn't pay. I felt it necessary, however, to fight something. I think we could accomplish much greater good for our fellow-man, if we would quit theological fighting, and fight the common foe together, side by side, on the field of conflict. Men argue themselves into enemies, but they win themselves into fellowships.

"There has been a good deal more said about myself in regard to this work than I deserve, and I know, because I have been there.

"When some of us working together made up our minds that the common foe—Tammany Hall—had certain weak points we fastened upon one of these, two or three, or this one in particular. We simply devoted our energies to that one black spot. We out, but kept boring away. Your drill may be blut, but if you keep pounding you will get there if you live long enough. And we got there. I do not say this irreverently, for, thanks be to God, I was permitted to live long enough to see the glorious day of victory.

"Now, the simplicity of our warfare was our strong point; we had a distinct object in view. But it took a great many years for the people, for the Church, and for the clergy to understand it. It was charged that we were persecuting certain unfortunate people, which, as you know, was untrue. What we were trying to do was to break down the understanding that existed between the authorities and the vicious and criminal classes. We fastened upon that point, and knew perfectly well what we did. We knew that we were being deried and even cursed, but we were not to be deviated from the fixed purpose we had in view.

"Byrnes and his minions from the start understood what we were doing, and followed every step in our movement. No end of pains has been taken to divert us from that simple project we had in view, namely, the breaking down of the collusion that we knew to exist between the criminal classes and the municipal authorities, for we knew that with the collusion once broken Tammany Hall's treasury was empty. Consequently men have been sent to us without number to induce us to enter into a discussion of some side question that would sidetrack us. I suppose I have been approached five hundred times by the reporters, asking me to discuss the social evil. I don't care about the social evil. I am not fighting the social evil. By that I mean to say that it had nothing whatever to do with our warfare.

"The request has been urged upon us that we should discuss the excise question, and this question, lately, has been bearing upon us very heavily. We don't care about the excise question. We have only one object in view, and that is to expose the criminality of the official classes.

"I don't wish to convey that we regarded these two questions as being unimportant, but the two evils I have mentioned were not the two points on which our arrows were discharged. The irritating feature of the case was the fact that those who have been disparging our work and putting obstacles in our way were the preachers. It has been a mystery to me why the church has not more fully understood what we were doing. We were absolutely right in what we were trying to do.

"With so much accomplished as has been accomplished we hate to experience anything in the way of reverses. The present week is one of the most anxious ones through which we have passed. The victory which was gained on Nov. 6 was a superb one—to obliterate the bitter lines of partisanship, to bring together men of different religion, and to weld them together as a civic brother, so as to be able to stand on Nov. 6 and appreciate the fact that the bonds which bound us together were infinitely greater than the elements of discord.

"We ought to remember, although the victory was such a magnificent one, the 100,000 votes which were cast on Nov. 6 against us. Notwithstanding the cartoons of a dead tiger that have appeared so freely in the illustrated journals, let me warn you that the tiger is not dead by any means. There is nothing funny about it, either; it is a very serious, solemn fact. There is only 40,000 between us, and it is very easy to wipe that out. There is no very great occasion for jubilation. A man cannot take the measure of the situation to-day and not realize that we have only covered a small portion of the battlefield. We have wounded the enemy and have cut into his treasury. We have been the means of working internal dissensions in the organization of Tammany Hall, but the organization still exists.

"This city came ou ton Nov. 6 and announced its desires. It was stated by some of us before the 6th of November that all was far easier to win a victory than it was to use a victory, and we are learning to appreciate the truth of it now, in the month of January. There is no immediate prospect that this city is going to get what it thought it was going to get on the 6th of November. It is true, and it is awful. In this municipality, in the north, in the south, in the east, and even in the "Hook," there are tens of thousands of people whose hearts throb just as solidly and just as regularly in the interests of good municipal government as yours do.

"I want to speak of two or three of the difficulties that lie in the way; two or three of these matters we think of by day, and mix in our dreams at night. It is going to come out all right. I am a Presbyterian, and believe in an Almighty God.

"We have been defeated during the last three years over and over again, but there is not one blessed defeat that was not the material of a brighter victory in the time to come. I remember very well the Devery man. We had succeeded in indicting that fellow—in procuring an indictment against him. We said then that we were not going to succeed in convicting him, everything was in the hands of the enemy, judiciary and everything. Sure enough, we did not succeed in convicting him, but the very success of the police in saving Devery did more than any other cause to induce that grand body of public-spirited citizens, the Chamber of Commerce, to send a committee up to Albany to request the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the Police Department.

"There are three points on which I wish to speak, and let me assure you out of a heart that is sincere that I have no personal animosity against any of these people. Scarcely one against whom our warfare has been waged have I ever met. They are simply to me the personal expressions of a condition.

"Now, in regard to our present Chief of Police, Mr. Byrnes, we have been constantly fighting him for the last three years, and we are going to continue fighting him. We know our man perfectly well; we know him a great deal better than the Lexow committee knows him. We have known him before certain members of that committee living in the rural—I should say the western—portion of the State were hardly aware that there was a Police Department in this city. We have learned that he is the axis on which the corruption of the Police Department turns. We know that he has from the first dogged our steps. Some time ago I wrote a letter about him which has never been answered. Some of the newspapers characterized it as a long letter. It would have been much longer had I put in it all I know about Byrnes.

"No attempt has been made to answer it. It stands there as an indictment, and I defy any living man to reply to it. Now, are we going to have him for Superintendent of Police? I don't believe the town is going to tolerate it. I put this question to the Mayor the other day. Supposing you had a manufacturing establishment and you had an agent, and that agent in one capacity or the other had been in your employ for one-third of a century, and had occupied every position from the lowest to that of general manager, and supposing at the end of one-third of a century, call it thirty-one years, to be exact, you, having a suspicion that all was not right, called in a body of experts to examine the state of affairs, and suppose after careful examination it was found that the management was perfectly rotten from top to bottom, now, I said supposing, Mr. Mayor, you were going to reorganize that business, would you take that agent, who had never even lisped into your ears that that establishment had been corruptly managed, Mr. Mayor, would you employ him to reorganize that business?

"Now, I am not going to tell you his answer. You would suppose that he had but one answer. Now that is Byrnes.

"He is active now, he has been active off and on for some. Just before election he was active, and is again now. That means nothing, absolutely nothing. Do you know what a raid is? The genius of that man Byrnes to pull wool over men's eyes is unsurpassed. Now about raids. What is a raid? Here is a certain precinct, suppose it is the Tenderloin. On a certain night it is agreed to raid the gambling houses on a street in which ten houses are known to exist. Five are pulled, and five are not. ..ow that is what a raid means. When the Police Department gets ready to do business raids will cease. A raid is simply an official bluff. When Croker got ready to close the poolrooms they were all closed without raids."

Dr. Parkhurst referred to the transferring of Police Captains from precinct to precinct as "humbug," and the claim that it was for the good of the service, a pretense for collecting $500 from each keeper of a disorderly house. Continuing he said:

"There is not a blessed move we have made during the last two and a half years that Byrnes has not known of; yet he did not know that police detectives are hand and glove with bunco-steerers until told so by the Lexow committee. No, he is not the kind of a man we want at the head of the Police Department in this city. The retention of the man who cares nothing for anyone except himself, who will play into the hands of our present Mayor, and would just as willingly play into the hands of Croker, the possibility of his retention at the of the police force makes my heart ache.

"Friends, I tell you with an aching heart that we worked long and hard, and now we want to see thorough work done. I don't want to see any influence at work to prevent our superb Mayor Strong from doing what he has in his heart to accomplish.

"During the campaign it was understood

A MAMMOTH ENTERPRISE

The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company Started.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION FILED

To Have Storage Warehouses, Elevators, Wharves, and Docks, Five Miles of Frontage, Tracks, and a Capital of $12,500,000.

The big warehouse company which has been talked about for some weeks has at last become a fact, and the articles of incorporation of the Brooklyn Storage and Warehouse Company were filed at Albany yesterday, with a capital stock of $12,500,000.

This important concern will practically control all the storage warehouses, docking facilities, and elevators in Brooklyn.

The charter Directors of the company are William A. Nash and Andrew Mills of New-York, George H. Southard of Brooklyn, George W. Young, Jersey City, and James Timpson, New-York City. These will be members of the board: J. S. T. Stranahan, President of the Atlantic Dock Company; Alexander E. Orr of David Dows & Co., William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; David Dows, Jr., Dows' and Columbia Stores; Franklin Woodruff, Woodruff's Stores; H. E. Nesmith, Jr., Nesmith Stores; Martin Joost, Vice President of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; W. H. Force, W. H. Force & Co.; Theodore A. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company, William Coverly of the Anchor Line Steamship Company, Thomas A. McIntyre of McIntyre & Wardwell, Samuel Taylor, Jr., of McIntyre & Wardwell; Francis D. Beard, Erie Basin Stores; Leonard J. Busby of Holt & Co., Timothy L. Woodruff, Commercial Stores, and E. F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank of Jersey City.

Thomas A. McIntyre will be President and David Dows, Jr., and J. S. T. Stranahan will be Vice Presidents.

Mr. McIntyre holds options on these stores: The Empire stores, Fulton stores, Martin's stores, Watson stores, Harbeck stores, Pierrepont stores, Watson's elevator, Prentice stores, Woodruff stores, Columbia stores, Dows's stores, Beard's Amity Street stores, Union stores, United States Warehouse Company's stores, Masters's stores, Commercial stores, Franklin stores, McCormick stores, Clinton stores, Stranahan stores, Laimbeer stores, Excelsior stores, Finlay stores, Pinto stores, Atlantic Dock piers, Merchants' stores, New-York Warehouse Company's stores, and Beard's Erie Basin stores.

The property represented in the above list runs from Main Street, along the water front, to Gowanus Bay, and is two and three-quarter miles long, with a bulkhead extent of four and nine-tenth miles.

Thomas A. McIntyre of the Produce Exchange commission firm of McIntyre & Wardell, is the originator of the enterprise, and, in speaking about the trust, he yesterday said:

As at present carried on, the storage warehouse business is in a very unsatisfactory state. There are to-day upward of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat afloat in this harbor, which should be in storage. We have not in Brooklyn 1,000,000 bushels of oats, whereas, with proper facilities, we would have 5,000,000 bushels. It is not advantageous that commission merchants here should have large quantities of grain stored in Chicago and Joliet, and be obliged to do business through the former city. We want the grain right here, so that when we get a bid from Europe, we know exactly where we stand. And, again, as concerns charges, we are in a state of confusion. The advertised charges are twice as high as those of Baltimore or Philadelphia, which cities are, on that account, getting business which legitimately belongs to New-York and Brooklyn. We want a uniform rate, and propose to establish one of 3 cents a hundred.

The lighterage charges now are simply exorbitant. The lowering of rates, as I am informed by representatives of steamship companies, will help our commerce abroad very materially, and, in fact, consolidation will give us the traffic now absorbed by Staten Island and Jersey City. The cars will be loaded and unloaded at the vessels' sides, and in fine, with proper facilities, we shall do infinitely more business with less expenditure. That it will be a benefit to the city goes without saying.

One of the features the new company intends to make is a private railway connecting the entire property. The tracks are to be laid upon the large wharves, so that the cars brought on floats can be run to the ship's sides, or grain in one structure can be sent to a ship lying a mile away without the least difficulty.

Part of the money to float this great concern will be raised on first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, and part at 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. There will also be a portion of common stock.

The consolidated properties last year earned net $1,500,000, and by the formation of the company it is expected that there will be a saving of at least $550,000 in salaries and other accounts, and by this great saving the net earnings would amount to $2,050,000.

George H. Southard, the President of the Franklin Trust Company, who is interested in th enew company, was in this city yesterday afternoon on business connected with the new concern.

In speaking about the Wharf and Warehouse Company, Mr. Southard yesterday said:

"Our certificate of incorporation was filed in Albany to-day. The capital of the new company is $12,500,000, and its bonds $17,500,000, which in all makes it $30,000,000. Substantially, therefore, our capital stock is $30,000,000. We are now organizing as fast as we can, and shall be in business under the new conditions about the 1st of February."

The stock of the new concern is divided into $2,500,000 of preferred, series A; $5,000,000 of preferred, series B, and $5,000,000 of common.

NO MORE CAUCUS VOTING

The Minnesota Senatorship Will Be Settled in Open Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—The twenty-six Democrats and Populists of the Minnesota Legislature hold the key to the Senatorial situation. By voting together they can elect Nelson or come within four votes of electing Washburn. Every Republican in the Legislature would like to know what they propose to do. There are indications that they will vote for Nelson.

The leading Republican organ of Minnesota had a double-leaded editorial this morning, urging the reconvening of the caucus Monday evening. Early in the day there were indications that the scheme would succeed, but the Washburn men held a little caucus of their own and decided that another caucus would probably result in the nomination of Nelson. They therefore unanimously decided not to go into the caucus.

The McCleary and Comstock men have taken the same view, so there will be no more voting until that of Tuesday in open Legislature.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

QUIGLEY'S FORGED BONDS

Newark Banking House Swindled with Harrisburg Securities.

LOANS MADE ON WORTHLESS PAPER

Tuttle, Quigley's Partner, Held Responsible for the Loan—His Property in New-Haven Attached.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—E. O. Quigley, now in the Tombs at New-York awaiting sentence for forgery, has also victimized the Newark National Banking Company of Bank and Broad Streets to the extent of $30,000.

The following statement was made by Cashier Tunis this morning regarding Quigley's transactions with that institution:

"We made a loan to Quigley & Tuttle amounting to $30,000, secured by Harrisburg bonds, with a margin of over 20 per cent. The firm was known to be in high standing and Quigley was personally known to some of our people. The bonds were submitted to a bond expert, who stated they were undoubtedly all right, and fairly worth the figure at which they were quoted to us by the owner. On the 12th day of January we called for the loan. Quigley asked for the delay of a day or two, giving us at the same time additional collateral. The Harrisburg bonds are forgeries, but the second lot of collateral has intrinsic value.

"We at once instructed our counsel, John R. Emery, to take the necessary legal proceedings. Our New-Haven lawyers have attached the property of William P. Tuttle in that place, but we do not know yet how much we may realize from that. We understand that Tuttle will fight us on the ground that he had not been in partnership with Quigley for over a year. Our lawyers tell us that as the partnership was never legally dissolved it still legally exists. Anyway we are reasonably sure of not losing much, as the second batch of securities have a par value of about two-thirds of our claim."

The Newark National Banking Company is the oldest institution of the kind in New-Jersey. It was established in 1804. Charles G. Rockwood is President, E. S. Campbell, Vice President, and besides these the Directors are James R. Sayre, Jr., Eugene Vanderpool, James A. Bannister, Frederick Frelinghuysen, James P. Dusenberry, Franklin Murphy, and H. T. Brumley. Mr. Campbell says that the Director who introduced Quigley at the bank has not been personally swindled by him, and that no other bank in Newark, as far as is known, loaned Quigley any money.

SPECULATIONS RUINED HIM.

Quigley's Ventures in Railroad and Other Shares Disclosed.

Some of the losses that led Edwin O. Quigley, the bond broker in the Tombs, into forgery, were made known yesterday. He carried, through the financial stress of 1893, 200 shares of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad stock, which he bought at 235. When that company reduced its dividend from 10 per cent., which it had paid regularly for many years, to 8 per cent., Quigley had to sell his stock. It yielded him about 160, involving a loss in principal alone of about $15,000. He bought $100,000 of Herring-Hall-Marvin stock, when that stock was floated, paying close to par for it. The company passed its dividend and the stock became practically unsalable. He bought about the same quantity of stock of the Valley Railroad of Ohio. The guarantee failed on the stock, and the company was put in process of reorganization. He had also $100,000 Kansas City Water Works bonds, but could not float them. His method was to make purchases at the best terms he could drive, and wait his chance for profits in the market. The holdings above named were alone sufficient to involve him heavily. In trying to recover himself by speculation, he plunged deeper and finally had recourse to forgery.

President St. John of the Mercantile National Bank said yesterday that, in addition to the fraudulent bonds on which Quigley had obtained loans from the Mercantile Bank, he had issued fraudulent Davenport (Iowa) bonds. Mr. St. John did not particularize in regard to these bonds, speaking of them because he thought it should be known that such bonds were out, since the fact had been denied. This issue purports to be of Davenport Street Improvement bonds, bearing the name of John A. Bills, Mayor; William Martin, City Clerk, dated May, 1, 1893, and payable in seven annual installments, with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York; coupons payable May 1 annually.

A report was heard yesterday that Quigley had manipulated Ellensburg (Washington) water bonds. On inquiry it appeared that he bought $24,000 of these bonds and had paid all he owed on them excepting $500.

Quigley's operations with bogus bonds, in addition to those with the Mercantile National Bank, seem to have yielded him not more than $70,000. The best estimates are that he may have obtained altogether $210,000 on $250,000 bogus bonds. If the examination of the contents of Quigley's safe shall show values which the swindled banks can attach with a prospect of recovery, the names of these banks will come out. Otherwise, it is thought, they will make the least possible stir over their losses. A Newark bank and one in Bridgeport, Conn., are among the losers.

Reports that Quigley played poker for high stakes were denied by him yesterday. He said he indulged in the game at Orange only socially, and that the stakes had been only sufficient to spice it mildly with interest.

Quigley's stable of thoroughbred horses and his carriages will be sold at auction to-morrow at the American Horse Exchange, as advertised elsewhere in The New-York Times.

QUIGLEY OPERATES IN NEW-HAVEN

Narrow Escape of the New-Haven County Bank from a Loss.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—The purpose of Edwin O. Quigley, the fraudulent operator, in visiting this city Thursday last, the day before his arrest, leaked out to-day. He attempted to swindle the New-Haven County Bank by the exchange of some forged Harrisburg municipal bonds for some miscellaneous bonds which the bank held as collateral on a loan made the firm of Quigley & Tuttle in 1893. The local bank had a narrow escape. A loan of $16,000 had been made, but was called last October, and $5,000 had been paid. The bonds held sold slowly and Quigley offered to exchange the municipal securities for the others, saying that he had a customer for them. The exchange was made and the bonds were sent to the Shoe and Leather Bank, the New-Haven County's New-York correspondent. Before they were delivered Friday the Shoe and Leather Bank telegraphed the New-Haven County Bank that a Sheriff was waiting to attach bonds suposed to be coming from them. Treasurer Stoddard ordered the Shoe and Leather not to accept the parcel, and the local agent of the Adams Express Company was ordered to return the bonds. That afternoon the newspapers explained the matter to the local bankers. The Mechanics' Bank holds bonds as collateral on a loan made to Quigley & Tuttle in 1893 to the amount of $10,000. These bonds are believed to be good.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 21.—At noon today City Clerk Wilkerson received a telephone message from the cashier of the Mercantile Bank of New-York, saying that $68,000 Springfield bonds forged by Quigley were signed 'James Seever, City Clerk.' No such local officer ever existed."

FUR GARMENTS

Manufactured to order. Repairing and altering promptly done at lower prices than in the busy season. C. C. SHAYNE, West 42d St.

AN AMENDED ANSWER BY MRS. DRAYTON

Her Attorney Says He Has Another Good Ground of Defense.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—R. V. Lindabury, solicitor for Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, filed an affidavit in the Court of Chancery to-day, stating that notice had been served on him of the taking of testimony in the divorce case brought by Mrs. Drayton's husband before a Master in Chancery, on Monday, Jan. 28. On account of Mrs. Drayton's absence in Europe, he has not been able to have a personal interview with her. From information received by him since the filing of the answer in the case, he is of the opinion that Mrs. Drayton has a further good and valid defense in addition to that made in her answer, but of such character as to require a special plea or amended answer.

Vice Chancellor Green granted an order that the complainant show cause on the 29th inst. why the defendant should not have leave to amend Mrs. Drayton's answer. In the meantime, the taking of testimony is stayed.

Mrs. Drayton is expected to arrive from Europe Thursday.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John Stevens.

John Stevens, the oldest son of the late Edwin A. Stevens, died early yesterday morning at Castle Point, Hoboken, the home of the Stevens family.

Mr. Stevens was thirty-eight years old. He was First Vice President of the Hoboken Land Improvement Company and Hoboken Ferry Company, and a Director of the First National Bank of Hoboken, of the Hudson Trust and Savings Institution, and of the Hudson County Gaslight Company. Mr. Stevens took great interest in works of charity. He was Warden of Trinity Church, Hoboken.

He was a member of the New-York Yacht Club and a Trustee of the Columbia Club. He owned a residence at Elizabethtown, N. J.

The funeral will be held in Trinity Church, Hoboken, Thursday. The burial will be at the Bergen County Cemetery.

Mr. Stevens's death was caused by heart failure. He was ill but three hours. He leaves a wife and two children.

Col. William B. Remey.

Col. William B. Remey died yesterday in an insane asylum at Somerville, Mass. Col. Remey entered the navy from Iowa, was Second Lieutenant on the frigate Sabine during the civil war, and, becoming Judge Advocate General of the Navy June 9, 1880, served in that capacity until Jan. 4, 1892, when he retired upon his own application, after thirty years' service. For some time previous to his retirement, symptoms of the insanity which subsequently developed in the form of paresis were apparent to his associates.

Mrs. Elizabeth Deshon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Deshon of 20 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, while attending the service at the First Presbyterian Church, on Henry Street, Brooklyn, Sunday morning, was stricken with heart disease, while the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall was reading the Scriptures. When Dr. McCorkle arrived Mrs. Deshon was dead. Mrs. Deshon had worshipped at Dr. Hall's church for twenty years, and Sunday she went to church alone, as her husband had the grip and her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Little, was ailing. She was fifty years old. She was Miss Elizabeth Keteltas before she married Henry S. Deshon.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Alexander Du Flon, for half a century employed as a messenger in the office of the Sheriff of Kings County, died yesterday of paralysis at 326 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. He was seventy-six years old. His father owned the old Brooklyn Garden, which stood for years on the site of the Brooklyn Hall of Records. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and also the Society of Old Brooklynites.

—Major Henry Goodspeed, a native of Cape Cod, Mass., and a resident of Utah for thirty-five years, died yesterday at Salt Lake City. He wrote for Eastern papers before going West. He helped to establish Hammond Hall, an anti-Mormon institution at Salt Lake City, and declined the Governorship under President Garfield.

—A. H. Tuttle died at Rutland, Vt., Saturday night, aged fifty-seven years. He was for several years publisher of The Rutland Herald, was Postmaster eleven years, and at the time of his death manager of the Bates House.

—Henry Trumbull died at the Chicago residence of his father, ex-Judge Lyman Trumbull, Sunday. He was the youngest of six sons, born Jan. 7, 1862, in Washington, D. C. He had been an invalid since last Summer.

—Charles A. Hull, Postmaster of Bingamton, N. Y., died yesterday at New-Orleans, aged fifty years. He was en route to California in the search of health.

—Francis Hathaway, President of the Bank of Commerce of New-Bedford, Mass., died yesterday in his sixty-sixth year.

William C. Bailey's Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—William C. Bailey, aged twenty-eight years, of 547 High Street, died at his home, of pneumonia, yesterday. He was a member of the Triton Boat Club, and this is the second death among the active members that has occurred since its organization. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be in Fairmount Cemetery.

Death of John A. Oelkers.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—John A. Oelkers, son of School Commissioner John B. Oelkers, died at his parents' residence, 49 Stirling Street, to-day. He was connected with the St. Leo Society and the Casino Singing Society. The funeral will take place on Thursday at 9 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

C. C. SHAYNE offers Russian Sable skins, also Royal Ermine and Chinchilla, from which ladies can have garments made to order at lower prices than during the busy season. Mr. Shayne desires to keep his expert workmen employed, and will do any kind of fur work at cost of production. 124 West 42d St.

Traveling-man, student, driver, every out-of-door sort of man—do you want a $30 ulster for $15?

It's here. Every ulster we've got was marked down Saturday. There are $35-, $25-, $20-, $18-, ulsters too—pick 'em out.

Men's, big men's, young men's, $15.

At all stores.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CHINCHILLA

Capes, Muffs, Collars, and Boas.

ROYAL ERMINE

Capes, Muffs, Collars, and Boas.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL

Capes, Collars, Boas, and Muffs.

A deep cut in prices before stock taking. C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PERSIAN LAMB COATS,

Capes, Mantles, Muffs, &c., German dyed. A deep cut in prices before stock taking. C. C. SHAYNE, West 42d St.

COURT LIKE A LIBRARY

Koster, Bial & Co.'s Account Books to be Used in Evidence.

SUIT OF MR. HAMMERSTEIN BEGUN

He Seeks an Accounting of the Receipts, Disbursements and Profits of the Thirty-fourth Street Music Hall.

The war between Koster & Bial and Oscar Hammerstein was fairly started off yesterday before Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, but the first day's engagement proved not very exciting.

It was not nearly as interesting, in fact, as most of the skirmishes that have preceded the formal engagement. It was brought out that the receipts of the establishment averaged about $9,000 a week Winter and Summer.

Mr. Hammerstein seeks an accounting from Messrs. Koster & Bial of the receipts, disbursements, and profits of the big Thirty-fourth Street music hall, and Elihu Root has undertaken to see that he gets it. Isaac Fromme represents Messrs. Koster & Bial.

The exhibits in the case would stagger the ordinary layman. They consist of volume upon volume of account books. It required over an hour to bring the lot into court yesterday, and when they were all arranged, the place looked like the accounting department of a bank, with Judge Dugro as head bookkeeper.

All the parties to the controversy were in court when Mr. Root opened the case for Mr. Hammerstein. He said that the Thirty-fourth Street Music Hall was owned by Koster, Bial & Co., a corporation with a capital stock of $140,000. Of this Mr. Hammerstein owned $69,000 of stock and Messrs. Koster and Bial $71,000.

"In February last," declared Mr. Root, "Hammerstein caused an examination of the books of the corporation to be made, and it was discovered that Koster & Bial had adopted a plan of not entering the prices which they paid for supplies or the names of the persons to whom the money was paid, and that they only entered such sums as they pleased in the books to show profits."

He argued that Hammerstein had been kept in the dark as to the accounts of the business, and was entitled to an accounting.

Mr. Fromme, in answer, said that Hammerstein had agreed to all that had been done, and had consented that Koster & Bial, as dealers, should sell wines, liquors, and other supplies to Koster, Bial & Co. at a profit of 10 per cent.

Mr. Root replied that there was nothing in the books of the corporation to show what prices Koster & Bial paid for the goods they sold the corporation. Mr. Root then called as his first witness William L. Hartung, an expert accountant, who testified that he had made an examination of the books of Koster, Bial & Co., covering the period for six months, ending Feb. 24, 1894.

"Were there any entries in the books to show the prices paid by Koster & Bial for the goods which they sold to the corporation?" asked Mr. Root.

"There were not."

"Are there any invoices or bills on file?"

"Not one."

"Did you find any receipts for payments?"

"I did not."

"Did you find out what was actually done with the cash received each day?"

"I did not."

"What amount was deposited in bank during the six months ending Feb. 28, 1894?"

"Eighty-five thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty eight cents."

"What were the total receipts of the business during those six months?"

"Two hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and eighteen cents."

The hearing will be continued to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The foundry of I. B. Coleman was partially destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $5,000; insured.

Boston, Jan. 21.—Alfred Zeigler's silk and worsted trimmings factory, a three-story wooden building, in Roxbury, was damaged about $20,000 by fire and water this morning. The loss is principally to the stock and machinery.

Florence, Ala., Jan. 21.—The American Hotel, a large brick building, burned at 2 o'clock this morning. A number of guests in the house lost their personal effects, but no lives were lost.

MUFFS, BOAS, COLLARS,

All fashionable furs. A deep cut in prices before stock taking. C. C. SHAYNE, West 42d St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS,

Coats, Capes, Mantles, and Muffs. A deep cut in prices before stock taking. C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St.

Laces and Embroideries.

Commencing to-day and continuing through the week, special selections of Point Gaze, Duchesse and Appliqué Laces and Flounces. Black Silk Trimming Laces, with and without Net Tops.

75 pieces of Point de Gene Laces, with Net Tops, at 45 cents and 65 cents per yard; regular price $1.00 and $1.50.

Point De Gene, Renaissance and Russian Lace Collars in new shapes.

IN THE BASEMENT

A choice stock of Hamburg Embroideries, in Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss; Edgings, Insertions and Flounces with all-over to match; Torchon, Medici, Renaissance and Normandy Val Laces and Insertions.

Ladies' and Misses' Hemmed, Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

A special lot of 75 dozen Gentlemen's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 25 cents each; regular price 50 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

RUSSIAN SABLE

Capes, Muffs, Collars, and Boas.

HUDSON BAY SABLE

Capes, Collars, Boas, and Muffs.

MINK

Coats, Capes, Mantles, Collars, Boas, and Muffs. A deep cut in prices before stock taking. C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42d St.

Readers OF THE TIMES

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

A DEEP CUT IN PRICES

of Sleigh Robes, Rugs, Fur-Lined Overcoats, Sealskin Caps, and Gloves before stock taking. C. C. SHAYNE, West 42d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Police Captain Henry Hooker of the City Hall squad, who has asked to be retired after thirty-four years' service in the department, was examined yesterday by the Board of Surgeons at Headquarters as to his physical fitness for further duty. The report will be handed in to-day.

—The Rev. Dr. John Hall will deliver an address to women on "The Book We All Need," at the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New-York, 7 East Fifteenth Street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

—The body of the man who was crushed under the wheels of a Brooklyn Bridge train Sunday night was identified yesterday as that of Abraham D. Abbler of Canarsie, L. I. It is not believed that he committed suicide.

—The Excise Board refused yesterday to renew a hotel license to Edward W. Corey at 115 East Fourteenth Street, on the ground that he was not the manager of the hotel above the saloon.

—The Treasurer of Dr. Parkhurst's tetimonial fund, J. Langdon Irving, 37 Wall Street, reports subscriptions making the total $20,532.25.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application made some time ago to appoint a committee of the person and estate of Lawyer William E. Osborne. The petitioners were his mother and sister, who alleged he was an habit

Tuesday
Jan. 22-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MISS EVESSON'S WEDDING

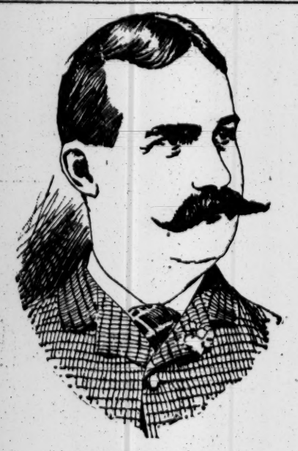
Marriage of the Actress in City Hall to Almyr W. Cooper.

THE MAYOR AND DR. EATON OFFICIATE

Many Politicians Witness the Ceremonies—Mayor Strong Kisses the Bride—She Will Return to the Stage.

Isabelle Evesson, the actress, and Almyr Wilder Cooper were married in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon by Mayor Strong, who kissed the bride, an attention that has not been paid in the Mayor's office since Abram S. Hewitt married Mrs. Louis Hamersly and the Duke of Marlborough on June 29, 1888.

After the Mayor had performed the civil ceremony the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street,



Almyr Wilder Cooper,
Married in City Hall to Miss Isabelle Evesson.

who had accompanied the bridal party to the City Hall, performed the religious ceremony. The witnesses were James Phillips and William C. Freeman and Miss Estelle Clayton.

After Mr. Cooper had signed the marriage certificate, the Mayor jocosely said:

"Mr. Cooper, are you ready to sign away your liberties without trepidation?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Cooper, "the trepidation is all over."

The Mayor then read the brief form of the civil marriage, and after ascertaining that there was no objection to the marriage he pronounced the young couple man and wife.

Then Mrs. Cooper immediately plucked a beautiful rose from her corsage and pinned it on the lapel of the Mayor's coat.

Dr. Eaton then stepped forward to perform the religious service, which he did very impressively. There was a large crowd in the Mayor's office at the time of the marriage, and politicians, office seekers, lawyers, and messengers bowed their heads as the clergyman uttered his prayer.

Mayor Strong gave the bride away, and just as soon as the Rev. Dr. Eaton finished the ceremony the Mayor raised himself on tiptoe and kissed the bride. He was ably assisted by the bride in the operation, and the crowd applauded and laughed heartily. Mr. Cooper smiled and shook hands with the Mayor.

The bride's age was given as thirty-two years and the bridegroom's as thirty-six years. Mrs. Cooper has been known as a stage beauty, both in this country and in London. She was engaged by Lester Wallack to create the part in this country of Fuschia Leach, in "Moths." From Wallack's she went to London and joined

Mrs. Isabelle Evesson Cooper,
Married by Mayor Strong to A. W. Cooper.

Charles Wyndham's company at the Criterion Theatre, where she remained two years. Returning to America, she became the leading lady of the Boston Museum, staying there two years. Last year she was leading lady of the Grand Opera House in Boston. She was the original Mrs. Dr. Bill in the comedy of that name, and Dearest in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and also appeared as Rosa Leigh in "Rosedale." Her last appearance on the stage was in the latter part a short time ago.

Mr. Cooper and his bride were engaged a number of years ago, but the engagement was broken on account of their youth. Mr. Cooper was formerly Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Times, and was connected with that journal for a number of years. He is well known among newspaper men in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, and St. Louis. He is now engaged in the advertising business. The bride will return to the stage in a short time.

Six Moonshiners Captured.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 21.—United States Deputy Marshal Flave Carpenter, with a posse, arrived here last night with six moonshiners, whom they surprised and captured while they were operating a still in the mountains of Pike County. The moonshiners made a stubborn resistance. Carpenter destroyed the still, which had a capacity for six gallons daily, together with over 500 gallons of liquor. Six prisoners were taken, including "Parson" Shaw, who has given the revenue officers a great deal of trouble for a year past. None of Carpenter's men were fatally hurt.

Accident to a Portrait.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—An accident happened Saturday night to the large portrait of Chief Justice Marshall which has hung for some years in the western gallery corridor of the House of Representatives. One of the scrubbers brought the handle of his mop against the picture with such force as to tear a hole some eight inches long in the lower part of the canvas. The portrait was painted in 1880 by R. N. Brooks.

MAY SUFFER WITH MIDGLEY

Others in the American Casualty Insurance Company May Be Inculpated in Wrongdoing.

Under the direction of District Attorney Fellows the Grand Jury will to-day take up the matter of the reports and quarterly statements that were made about two years ago by the Directors of the defunct American Casualty Insurance and Security Company.

These reports and statements have been brought to Col. Fellows's attention by persons and corporations that were insured in the company.

They paid their premiums on the policies issued by the company at a time when, as they claim, the company was bankrupt and its Directors were making false statements with an intent to defraud its policy holders by collecting premiums with a knowledge that the company could not respond in case of a heavy loss.

William E. Midgley, the President of the company, has been indicted for misusing the company's money, and it is now said that others in the Board of Directors were in complicity with him.

Experts have been going over the books and papers for some months, and many peculiar transactions, it is said, have been discovered.

Officers of railroad companies have been in communication with the District Attorney and others, and have declared that the transactions purporting to be with their companies, which were used in reports and statements, were fictitious, and in some cases, it is claimed, forgery was resorted to.

The names of the Directors who are implicated in the matter could not be learned yesterday, but it is said that the presentation of the case to the Grand Jury is the result of a thorough examination into the acts of the Directors by Col. Fellows, aided by experts in handwriting and bookkeeping.

The District Attorney has taken all the time he could in the matter since it came to his notice, but as the cases upon which indictments can be found, if found at all, would have been outlawed on Jan. 27, he was compelled to move now or the guilty parties would escape the law.

CITY IN CHARGE OF THE POLICE

Superintendent Byrnes Has the Reserves in Readiness Owing to the Calling Away of the Militia.

"New-York is left in the care of the police," was the substance of a message sent to Superintendent Byrnes yesterday by Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald. A similar message was sent nearly thirty-two years ago to Superintendent John A. Kennedy, when the militia was sent by Gov. Seymour to the seat of war.

Mr. Byrnes acted immediately by notifying every precinct commander to hold the off platoon in reserve. The order came at about the end of the dog watch—6 to 8 o'clock A. M.—and in some precincts messengers had to be active in finding members of the force who had gone home. In an hour, however, each commander knew on how many subordinates he could count.

All the commanders were with the Superintendent at Police Headquarters at 9 o'clock. They received instructions to hold all who are not under disability by reason of sickness or otherwise in reserve and ready for service at a moment's notice, and were told that leaves of absence could not be granted, and that days and nights off privileges were suspended. The consolidated return of the force showed 218 men on the sick list at 6 A. M. yesterday.

Superintendent Byrnes had a talk about the disposition of the force with Commissioners Martin, Kerwin, and Murray. He said he had not received an intimation that the Brooklyn strike might extend to New-York.

REPORT ON THE CASE OF DR. BURTSELL

Petition Said to Have Been Presented to the Archbishop and Torn Up.

It was said yesterday that a petition signed by the parishioners of the Church of the Epiphany had been presented to Archbishop Corrigan asking for the restoration of Dr. Burtsell, their former pastor, who was removed to Rondout in consequence of his advocacy of the cause of Dr. McGlynn.

The petition set forth that the committee with the matter in charge had been appointed by the parishioners in May, 1893, to urge Mgr. Satolli to use his influence in securing the restoration of Dr. Burtsell, and that a month ago the Papal Delegate advised the committee to petition the Archbishop.

Acting on his instructions, it was said that three members of the committee, P. H. Crowe, Thomas McGrath, and Mr. Barry, called on the Archbishop last Friday. It is reported that they received very little encouragement, and that the Archbishop, when closing the interview, took the petition and tore it up in their presence.

A reporter for The New-York Times called on several members of the Epiphany Church yesterday, but nobody in the parish appeared to know anything about the matter, although the members of the committee who called on Archbishop Corrigan are said to have claimed that they represented over 30,000 Roman Catholics in the parish.

ORDERED TO WEAR THEIR UNIFORMS

Men of Street-Cleaning Force Must Keep Out of Saloons While on Duty.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, sent out the following order to officers of the uniformed force yesterday:

District Superintendents, Section Foremen, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Final Disposition, Dump and Assistant Dump Inspectors, Inspectors of Tugs and Scows, and Foremen and Assistant Foremen of Stables, must wear their full uniforms, as well as badges, at all times when on duty, and whenever appearing in the streets during working hours, whether on duty or not.

The above-mentioned officers are forbidden to enter liquor saloons, or other places where liquor is sold, while on duty or in uniform. A violation of this order will be followed by summary dismissal.

All citizens are requested to aid the department in securing a strict obedience to this order. Communications concerning its infraction will be treated as confidential, and will be destroyed as soon as the indications they may contain shall have been noted.

A Summer Hotel Keeper Insane.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Watson Mulford, proprietor of a Catskill Mountain Summer hotel, having become violently insane, was taken to the asylum at Poughkeepsie to-day. Coming down the mountains, he leaped from the sleigh and threw himself over a thirty-foot precipice. He struck on a snowbank, and when recaptured was found to be unhurt. On Christmas Day he attempted suicide by cutting his throat.

Talked About Dock Legislation.

Henry F. Dimock and Gustav H. Schwab of the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy which has the matter of framing a suitable dock bill in hand called on Mayor Strong yesterday, and discussed proposed dock legislation with him. Afterward Mr. Schwab said the sub-committee was emphatically opposed to Assemblyman Lawson's dock bill, which was introduced some days ago.

MR. PATTISON IS NOTIFIED

His Nomination to the Office of Mayor of Philadelphia.

WILL GIVE HIS ANSWER IN TWO DAYS

The Republican Allegation that Ex-Gov. Pattison is Ineligible Laughed at by Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, who last Wednesday was nominated by the Democratic City Convention for the office of Mayor, was to-day officially notified of his nomination by a committee headed by William F. Belsterling, permanent Chairman of the convention. The formal letter presented to ex-Governor Pattison reads:

Your nomination was made not only because of your high character and position in the community and of your eminent qualification for that high office, but also in response to the spontaneous demand of your fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, that you should lead the movement in favor of municipal reform and honest government.

It gives us pleasure to convey to you this information, and we cordially express the hope that you will accept the nomination so tendered and lead in what will be a successful movement for better government in Philadelphia.

The ex-Governor stated that he would reply by letter, probably within the next two days. He said he appreciated the kindness of the convention in selecting him, but beyond that did not express himself.

Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, who was nominated for Receiver of Taxes, was also officially notified by the committee this afternoon.

Democratic Chairman Wilbert, when asked this afternoon about the alleged ineligibility of ex-Gov. Pattison to become the Mayoralty candidate, was inclined to treat the matter humorously. "I think the question raised by the Republicans," said Mr. Wilbert, "is a confession of weakness. It certainly looks as though our Republican friends are becoming alarmed."

Regarding the eligibility of ex-Gov. Pattison to the office of Mayor of Philadelphia, C. Stuart Patterson, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, said this afternoon:

"I am of the opinion that if Gov. Pattison were to be elected Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, he would be eligible to that office. The Bullitt bill requires the Mayor to have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State five years, and to have been an inhabitant of the city five years next before his said election, unless absent on public business of this State. It will be observed that a distinction is taken between citizenship and inhabitancy of the State, and that the inhabitancy of the city is required to be 'five years next before his said election, unless absent on public business.' If the words of the English language mean anything, it would seem that absence on public business during the five years next before the election exempts from the requirement of inhabitancy of the city during these five years. If this view be correct, there is an end of the question.

"But, assuming, for the sake of argument, that view to be incorrect, and conceding that Gov. Pattison has been a citizen and an inhabitant of the State for five years, it is objected that he has not been an inhabitant for the same period of Philadelphia, because while absent from the city and present at Harrisburg on the public business of the State from January, 1891, to January, 1895, he exercised the elective franchise at Harrisburg, and that he thereby ceased to be an inhabitant of Philadelphia.

"As custom and convenience in the performance of his duty to the State required Gov. Pattison to reside at Harrisburg during a period of four years, he might well believe himself entitled to exercise the franchise at that place, and such intentionally rightful exercise of the franchise, whether rightful or wrongful in fact, cannot be regarded as any evidence of an intention to abandon his inhabitancy of Philadelphia."

A PROFITABLE GASOLINE CONTRACT

One of the Scandals That Has Aroused the Citizens of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—In its eagerness to favor corporations which are rich and powerful, the Councils of this city have almost, if not quite, rivaled "Boss" Furgueson of New-Utrecht in lighting up the agricultural portions of the suburbs at the expense of the people.

On the wastes of West Philadelphia, where the grass grows green in the virgin fields, and where the footprints of a man are seldom seen, the Councils have illuminate the landscape in a way that enriches a monopoly, while it robs the people. It is another illustration of the willingness of the corporation tools to grant favors at the crack of the whip of the magnates and political bosses. It is one of the scandals which have grown up on all sides in recent years.

In brief, the Councilmen have succeeded in putting up enough gasoline lamps to cost the city more than $200,000 a year, at rates which are one-third greater than those in Baltimore and Chicago for the same service.

The secret of this bit of extravagance on the part of Councils, as the people look at it, is that William L. Elkins and P. A. P. Widener are largely interested in the company which controls the gasoline.

The history of the transactions which have resulted in the present situation is entertaining. In 1878 the Councils passed an ordinance which authorized a contract with Martin Maloney, the inventor of a gasoline burner. Maloney sold the privilege for the city to the Pennsylvania Globe Gaslight Company, in which Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener were large owners. They are the magnates of the Philadelphia Traction Company, and Mr. Elkins has interests in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The contract put in effect under the ordinance referred to was for $21 a year for each lamp. Of course it was for the interests of the Globe Gaslight Company to have as many of its lamps in use as the Councils could be induced to authorize. Forthwith there sprang up in the bosoms of the City Fathers an ambition to locate gasoline lamps. In those sections of the city where there was a sparse population, and in some places where there was none, the gasoline lamp began to glow with a warmth, and frequently that was only equaled by the zeal of the Councilmen in ordering them. Out far beyond the city where streets are hardly laid out gasoline lamps began to burn nightly as if beckoning to the surveyor to come out and plot the land into city blocks.

In all about 9,000 of these lamps were put up. The good old contract price of $21 per lamp was maintained as the compensation which the magnates drew from the city Treasury for lighting up these waste places. The lights blossomed like stars in the meadowy sky, away out beyond Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, and in those suburbs known as Lombard, Angora, and West End.

After the amount which the city paid for these lamps had reached the round sum of $200,000 a year there was an investigation by some citizens' associations which have objections to being robbed to add to the wealth of the magnates. It was ascertained, according to the reports of these citizens, that in Chicago and Baltimore the same gasoline lamp and the same service was furnished at $14 a year for each lamp. As these citizens reported the situation, the city was paying $63,000 a year for gasoline in excess of the amount it should pay if the interests of the city had been protected in a businesslike manner.

Then frequent attempts were made to bring about a change by which the gasoline might be had at the market price. The Councilmen, to whose hearts the interests of Elkins, Widener, and other magnates are so dear and the cash of the people so cheap, have refused to consider or act on any proposition which might bring a change. Now and then an honest Councilman has made a move looking toward a change. But some influence which it would require a more searching light than gasoline to reveal in all its workings has prevented any action.

PAY FOR MULBERRY BEND PARK

CONTROLLER FITCH EXPLAINS THE SITUATION TO MAYOR STRONG.

Without Power to Settle the Awards in View of the Limit of Expenditure—Legislation Needed.

Controller Fitch sent the following letter to Mayor Strong yesterday relative to the taking by the city of the Mulberry Bend Park property:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a communication from your secretary dated Jan. 18, 1895, inclosing a communication addressed to you by Messrs. Coudert Brothers, in relation to the payment of the awards in the matter of Mulberry Bend Park, and requesting my opinion in regard thereto.

Mulberry Bend Park was acquired by the city under the authority of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, commonly known as the "Small Parks act." Section 10 of this act provides that "no more than the sum of $1,000,000 shall be expended or authorized to be expended in any one year under the provisions of this act."

Chapter 526 of the Laws of 1893 directed the cancellation of "such assessments as have been or may be hereafter made for the making and laying out of the park known as 'Mulberry Bend Park,' in the City of New-York, and for the cost of property taken and used for said purpose." The effect of this act was to throw the whole cost of the acquisition of this park upon the city.

On July 19, 1894, the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment was confirmed by the Supreme Court, and provided for the payment of awards, which, with the costs as taxed, amounted in the aggregate to $1,522,005.60.

On Aug. 1, 1894, I addressed a communication to the Counsel to the Corporation, setting forth the facts, calling his attention to the provisions of Section 10 of the Small Parks act above quoted, and requesting to be advised whether there was any way in which legal payment of said awards and costs might be made.

On Dec. 6, 1894, I received a reply from the Counsel to the Corporation, who sums up his opinion as follows:

"As under the present law the amount to be raised by you from the issue of bonds cannot exceed in any one year the sum of $1,000,000, and as the entire expense of the acquirement of this park is payable in a single year, and exceeds $1,000,000, I cannot advise you that there is any authority of law to warrant the Controller in issuing bonds during the current year for the whole amount of the cost and awards, nor do I know of any way in which you can provide for the payment of the whole of the aforesaid amount during this current year."

From this statement it appears that under the law, as it stands to-day, I am without power to provide for the payment of these awards, and the unfortunate situation is presented of the city being in possession of land legally acquired by condemnation proceedings, but against the payment for which by the Controller there exists a positive statutory inhibition.

This condition of affairs appeals to me as one greatly to be deplored and which imperatively demands remedial legislation.

In this connection I may add that I have been assured by a number of gentlemen interested in this matter, prominent among them the Hon. Seth Low, that the attention of the Legislature is to be directed to this question at an early date.

One of the most embarrassing features of this unfortunate affair is the position in which the city has been placed as landlord of the premises thus acquired. The buildings included in the property condemned are among the most undesirable species of tenement-house property in the city.

In order to properly perform the duties of my office as prescribed by law and ordinance, and to prevent a waste of the city's revenues, I have been compelled to continue the leasing of these premises, under the best terms possible under the circumstances, in spite of the fact that the property was acquired for the purpose of a public park and not for purposes of revenue. The result has been full of embarrassment to this department, and disappointing, even from the standpoint of financial return. I sincerely hope for the speedy termination of these difficulties, and will gladly join to the best of my ability in securing their amelioration.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

Proceedings are pending and others will be brought by property owners for the purpose of securing the awards which were granted to them. The question came up before Presiding Justice Van Brunt in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, upon an application made by Andrew G. Cropsey, counsel for the committee of the estate of Giovanni Giarino, a lunatic, for a mandamus to compel Controller Fitch to pay the award of $55,100 which was made for the property belonging to the estate which was taken for the park purposes, 33 and 39½ Baxter Street.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Conolly opposed the application, informing the court that there was no money in the City Treasury to pay these claims. Justice Van Brunt decided that he would grant a writ to compel the Controller to issue bonds, but not for the payment of the money.

INSURANCE COMPANIES TO DISSOLVE

The Fire Association of New-York and the Armstrong Company Solvent.

Applications were made to the Court of Comomn Pleas yesterday by the Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the Fire Asosciation of New-York, and the Armstrong Fire Insurance Company, both situated at 45 Cedar Street.

The companies were organized in 1889 by P. B. Armstrong, and continued until December, 1891, when he turned over the business of both concerns to the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England. The companies have issued no policies since Dec. 15, 1891, and have settled up all their old policies, except one for $4,500 in the Armstrong Company, which is in litigation. There are no other liabilities. There are cash assets of $13,335 in the Armstrong Fire, and the stockholders have heretofore received 67½ per cent. on their stock, the capital being $200,000.

The Fire Asosciation has $18,816 assets, and has paid stockholders 72½ per cent. on $300,000 capital.

Judge Daly made the order to show cause for dissolution returnable on April 25.

A Sharp Decline in Wheat.

Reports of a panic in the grain market in California, owing to free selling of stocks of wheat which had been held for an advance by the late ex-Senator Fair and his associates, started a decline yesterday in the local market, which developed sharply and continued all day.

Wheat lost 1⅝ to 1⅞ cents a bushel, on sales of 3,870,000 bushels. May, the most active option, declined from 62 cents to 60⅜ cents, closing at 60⅝ cents.

Corn declined from 1½ cents to 1⅞ cents a bushel, on sales of 790,000 bushels, May selling from 50⅞ cents to 49½ cents. Oats declined from ⅝ to ⅞ cents a bushel, on sales of 480,000 bushels, May selling from 34 cents a bushel to 33¼ cents.

PROMENADE WEEK AT YALE

Gala Week of the Juniors of the New-Haven University.

MANY TEAS GIVEN ON THE CAMPUS

The Glee Club Concert Followed by the Senior German and the Sophomore German Last Evening.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—The week of the junior promenade at Yale began today with weather which the young men of the university called "beastly," and the young women who have come to town from all sections of the United States, called "absolutely horrid." But despite the unfavorable weather, the teas, receptions, germans, social visits, and tours through the university buildings are in full progress, being ushered in this afternoon, and will continue for the remainder of the week.

This afternoon the reception for the senior german at the University Club and the tea for the sophomore german by Mrs. Godfrey Dunscombe, took place, and each was largely attended by the ladies who are here for "prom." week and their student escorts. Private teas were given on the campus by A. L. Curtiss, '96, at 28 Vanderbilt Hall; by W. P. Robbins, '96, and W. F. Wood, '96, at 27 Vanderbilt Hall, and by E. C. Heidrich, '96, and E. L. Davis, '96, at 203 Durfee. There was a tea, also, at 36 Elm Street by one of the societies of the Sheffield Scientific School, and another at 125 High Street by Chi Phi, another Sheffield society.

The Glee Club concert this evening in the Hyperion Theatre was attended by a great throng. It always brings out a fashionable crowd, and this year was no exception. It is one of the events of the week in some respects rivaling the "prom" itself in the gathering of beauty and intellect. In years past the freshmen generally created a disturbance at these concerts and kept up the unwholesome conduct to within a very recent period. Now the Faculty comes to the front with a threat that if the freshmen misbehave themselves at the Glee and Banjo Clubs' concert, the Faculty will put a stop to freshmen athletics for the year. This prohibitory edict of the Faculty has had a beneficial effect, and the freshmen allow the concerts to go on without creating any unseemly trouble.

Immediately after the concert to-night the senior german was held in Alumni Hall. F. B Harrison, '95, son of Mrs. Burton Harrison, the authoress, of New-York City, led the german. About sixty couples participated. The patronesses were Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Stokes, and Mrs. Pinchot of New-York. There were five sets of favors, including the souvenir favors. The latter were walking sticks for the gentlemen and Empire fans for the ladies.

The sophomore german took place this evening after the concert in Warner Hall. It was led by C. E. Heffelfinger, '97, brother of the football player. About seventy-five couples attended. The patronesses were Mrs. Godfrey Dunscombe, Mrs. Ella Whitney, and Mrs. W. W. Farnam of this city and Mosele, and Mrs. Coffin of New-York.

Among the guests who have arrived for promenade week are the Misses Phipps, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Green and Miss Tulidge, Cincinnati; Samuel J. Elder, Winchester, Mass.; Mrs. C. C. Schaife, Miss Schaife, and Miss Laughlin, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. E. F. Shepard, New-York City; Mrs. R. M. Stuart, Brooklyn; Mrs. S. M. Mills, West Point; the Misses Archibald of New-York City; Miss Warden, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Draper and the Misses Draper, Wilmington, Del.; Miss High, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, New-York City; Mrs. C. R. Forest and Miss Madeline Forest, Hartford.

Miss Dora Cheney, South Manchester; Miss Foley and Miss Cochran, New-York; Miss Andrews, Cleveland; Mrs. Gould and Miss Gould, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Miss Boorum, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. J. G. Smith, New-York; Mrs. E. B. Sturges, Scranton, Penn.; Howard J. Haselhurst and Victor Barnes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. James P. Taylor, Hartford; Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman and Miss Charlotte R. Stillman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss West, St. Louis; Mrs. H. B. Barnes, Miss Barnes, and Miss P. D. Barnes, New-York; Mrs. J. R. Jewett, Providence; Miss M. Welton, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. B. F. Smith, Miss Smith, and Miss Poe, Baltimore; Mrs. Woods and Miss Knight, New-York; Miss A. Douglass, St. Louis; Mrs. E. Terry and Miss Florence Ingraham, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Frank and Miss Frank and Miss Van Anden, Brooklyn; Mrs. C. N. Chadwick and Miss Chadwick, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. L. Brewster, Chicago; Mrs. A. H. Ryan, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Dwight, New-York; Mrs. George White, Miss White, Miss Hale, and Mrs. Charles Miller, Waterbury; Mrs. Henry W. Curtis, New-York; Miss Lemon, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Deshler, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. Carleton, Miss Wyckoff, and Miss Sloane, New-York; Mrs. L. V. Harkness, Miss Harkness, and Miss Henderson, Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. Theodore F. Wood, Orange, N. J.; Miss Eleanor A. Sterling, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Metcalf and Miss Metcalf, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss Nolan, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hamlin, Chicago.

Decision Against Ammidown & Smith.

The General Term of the Superior Court has affirmed the judgment of Judge McAdam in favor of S. Bienenstock of St. Louis, for $11,720, in the suit against the firm of Ammidown & Smith, dry goods commission merchants, who failed a few years ago, and the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company.

Bienenstock & Co. sold to the latter, shortly before the failure, $30,000 worth of wool, and when it reached New-York Mr. Ammidown pledged a portion of it to the Bank of America for $9,000, turning the money over to Ammidown & Smith, Mr. Ammidown being then the President of the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch sought to recover the proceeds for their client on the ground that, the wool having been fraudulently purchased, the proceeds could be reached just as well as the property itself, and two decisions are now in favor of S. Bienenstock.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy a Commissioner.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, who is now on his way to Europe, was yesterday named by Judge Dykman of the Supreme Court as one of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the land necessary for the Jerome Park Reservoir. The other Commissioners appointed were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and ex-Mayor Franklin Edson. About 300 acres of land are to be taken.

Place for James M. Boyd.

James M. Boyd, who at one time was Daniel Drew's broker on the Stock Exchange, and who lived at 329 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was yesterday appointed to a twelve-hundred-dollar clerkship in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. He was strongly recommended by many brokers.

OTTO BETRAYED BY HIS FIANCEE

When He Went to Meet Her to Get Married He Was Arrested for Forgery and Housebreaking.

Emil Otto was to have been married on Sunday in St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church to Katie Meyer, but he was cast into prison through the agency of his fiancée.

In the Morrisania Police Court yesterday a remarkable story of his criminal career was made public. He came to America three years ago, and it is charged he has lived by thieving, housebreaking, and check forging. One of his methods was to take impressions in wax of the doors of saloons he frequented, make keys, and enter and rob the places.

In his possession when he was arrested were nearly 250 keys and picklocks, pawn tickets for watches and jewelry, and memoranda relating to his dishonest exploits.

His arrest resulted from a spurious check for $23 on the Twelfth National Bank to which the name of Michael Ryan, a saloon keeper at 495 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was forged. Charles H. Meyer, a Morrisania saloon keeper, cashed it. When Meyer learned that the check was forged he informed one of Capt. Creeden's detectives.

Otto had obtained money in a like way from D. C. Lanfear, Miss Meyer's brother-in-law, who went to the same detective. The fiancée learned of the crime, and having received a note from Otto which indicated where a letter would reach him, she was able by a decoy letter to deliver him to the police. He was held in $3,000 bail for trial.

Otto confessed to robberies at three saloons and to forgeries aggregating $279. It was discovered that on false pretenses he obtained $5 from the Rev. Father Tandy, who would have officiated at his wedding.

DEATH OF BERTHOLD NEUMOEGEN

A STOCK BROKER WHOSE HOBBY WAS COLLECTING BUTTERFLIES.

Only Two Collections in the World Excel the One Made by Him—Over Twenty Years Spent on It.

Berthold Neumoegen, who died yesterday, at his home, 309 West Forty-sixth Street, from consumption, after a long illness, had been a member of the Stock Exchange since May 29, 1879, and was the head of the firm of M. Neumoegen & Co., at 40 Exchange Place.

Mr. Neumoegen was an amateur entomologist of great renown, and had spent over twenty years in forming a remarkable collection of over 100,000 rare and beautiful butterflies. This was his hobby, and all his leisure was devoted to improving the collection. There are but two known collections in the world that excel in number and variety the one gathered by Mr. Neumoegen. One is in possession of the British Museum, in London, and the other is in Paris. This work was a labor of love with Mr. Neumoegen, and he would spend hours in a room on the top floor of his residence, which contains the collection, arranging and rearranging the beautiful specimens of the insect world in which he took so much pride. He generally kept in stock an immense number of butterflies for the purpose of exchange, and these he kept apart from his collection, not one of which would he dispose of unless he felt certain of being able to replace it.

Butterfly collectors are continually exchanging specimens, and Mr. Neumoegen kept two men employed in receiving and shipping specimens. The largest shipment made by him was eight years ago, when he shipped 20,000 butterflies to Europe.

Livingstone, the great African explorer, furnished Mr. Neumoegen with some of his rarest specimens. Others were furnished by Henry M. Stanley, Lieut. Schwatka, and members of the Greely relief expedition. Among them were butterflies from Franklin Bay, from the shores of Greenland, from Lakes Tanganyika, and Victoria Nyanza, from the headwaters of the Amazon, and from Labrador, Thibet, Alaska, China, Siberia, Turkestan, and Kamchatka, and from the Himalayas, the Rocky Mountains and the Alps.

The room in which the collection is kept is filled with black-walnut cabinets, that reach from the ceiling to the floor. These cabinets are filled with drawers, with cork bottoms, into which are stuck the pins upon which the butterflies are impaled. Each drawer contains from 3 to 200 butterflies. Every insect is labeled, and upon each label is marked the name of the specimen, the family to which it belongs, its sex, and the name of its discoverer. In the drawing room of his house hangs a frame about four feet square, which contains 5,000 beautiful butterflies and other insects, and which was presented to him by his workmen. In it are a couple of enormous beetles from Bornoe, which are very rare and valuable.

The value of the collection cannot even be conjectured. Mr. Neumoegen is known to have paid as high as $160 for a single specimen, and it is believed that he must have expended between $30,000 and $40,000 in gathering and preserving the collection. In April, 1888, the collection was exhibited in the Eden Musée, in this city, and attracted a great deal of attention from entomologists all over the world. It was at that time insured against loss by fire to the amount of $30,000. It is not known what disposition will be made of the collection.

Mr. Neumoegen was a native of Germany, and was fifty-one years old. His funeral will take place from the house tomorrow morning.

A Boston Embezzler Pleads Guilty.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Henry B. Spaulding, who was arrested in New-Orleans, was arraigned in the Superior Criminal Court this afternoon on an indictment charging him with the embezzlement of over $27,000 from Wheeler, Blodgett & Co. of this city. He pleaded guilty to two counts, alleging the embezzlement of $10,000. Bail was fixed at $20,000. The time of his sentence has not been fixed.

The Buchanan Appeal Case Argued.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The appeal in the Dr. Buchanan murder case from New-York City was argued in the Court of Appeals to-day, consuming almost the entire session. Charles W. Brookes argued for the defense and ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll for the prosecution. The appeal was argued on the merits of the case as decided by the General Term.

Condition of the Navajo Indians.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The latest reports concerning the starving condition of the Navajo Indians leave no doubt concerning the necessity of securing immediate relief from the Government. A missionary engaged in work in the reservation writes that actual starvation exists among the people of her locality. As has been already stated, the failure of the crops and the lack of grass for the sheep and horses have brought the Navajos into this state of utter helplessness.

The proofs of their piteous condition are too well founded to make the Indian Department's hesitation for fear of pauperization in any way excusable. Is there not some way for securing from the Government at once an appropriation for their relief? H. S. S.

New-York, Jan. 18, 1895.

THE JUDGE WAS READY

But He Got No Message from the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

THERE MAY BE DEVELOPMENTS TO-DAY

Capt. Strauss and ex-Ward Man Vail Were Witnesses—Neither Col. Fellows Nor Mr. Lindsay Would Talk.

A gathering in of persons indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury, which was sworn in by Justice Ingraham on Jan. 7, may be expected to-day.

Justice Ingraham anticipated the reception of a batch of indictments yesterday. He opened the Court of Oyer and Terminer for half an hour, so that he could receive the Grand Jurors. No message came, and the court was adjourned until to-day.

Before Justice Ingraham left Chambers he had a private talk with Superintendent Byrnes, who afterward called on Austen G. Fox, counsel for the people before the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

Some idler started the rumor that Mr. Byrnes's visit forshadowed the arrival of a number of Central Office detectives to serve bench warrants on persons indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

This was soon officially denied. The only Headquarters detectives in Assistant District Attorney Unger's office yesterday afternoon were Reilly and Von Gerichten, who are regularly detailed there.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury was very busy yesterday. It apparently adjourned at 1:30 o'clock, but an hour later had reassembled on the Special Sessions floor and was busy until 4:45 o'clock. With it were the counsel for the people, including Assistant District Attorney Lindsay. The jurors looked graver than usual when they left their well-guarded quarters and refused to even say that they had adjourned for the day.

Mr. Lindsay, who carried an alligator-skin satchel of which he was very careful, said, in reply to a question, that, in the circumstances, it was impossible for him to talk of the Grand Jury's work.

District Attorney Fellows's answer to a request for an interview was an expression of regret that important business demanded all his attention, with the significant addition: "At any rate, I cannot talk of the Extraordinary Grand Jury to-day."

Afterward it was denied at his office that, as had been rumored, Superintendent Byrnes and Inspector Williams had been sent for or that they had sent word that they were on their way to see Col. Fellows.

The District Attorney left his office at 5:15 o'clock. At that time Mr. Lindsay was in his office and would see no one.

All the information of a trustworthy character that could be gathered was that, as stated several days ago in The New-York Times, the Extraordinary Grand Jury has, by having an extra session yesterday, completed inquiry into various phases of police iniquity, and that two or more batches of indictments which will include all implicated by several lines of inquiry will be handed to Justice Ingraham this forenoon.

One batch, it was said, would include every one implicated by the confession and testimony of Police Captain Timothy J. Creeden, who said he paid $15,000 for his promotion to a Captaincy.

Of the witnesses before the Extraordinary Grand Jury those seen were Capt. Strauss of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, ex-Ward Man Shalvey, Louis Munzinger, Treasurer of Police Commissioner Sheehan's Pequod Club; several members of the Bohemian Liquor Dealers' Association, who coined the designation, "Pantata," for Police Captains; ex-Ward Man Vail of the Steamboat Squad, and Policeman Thomas C. Woolston.

The presence of Capt. Strauss was held to mean that the Grand Jury is trying to make him say what sum he paid, if any, for his promotion to a Captaincy by ex-Commissioner John McClave, and to whom he paid it. Shalvey and Vail repeated their confessions before the Lexow committee that they levied police tribute for the benefit of their superiors.

Justice Ingraham and District Attorney Fellows said yesterday that only murder cases would be tried in the Extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer, over which Justice Williams presides, and that no person indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury would be tried in Justice Williams's court.

ADMIRAL MEADE ASSEMBLING HIS FLEET

The Raleigh Sails for Newport to Take on Torpedoes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The cruiser Raleigh left Norfolk this morning for Newport, R. I., where she is to receive her complement of torpedoes preparatory to joining the North Atlantic squadron.

Admiral Meade visited the Navy Department to-day and endeavored to have more haste made in assembling his fleet. He has fixed next Saturday as the date of his departure on the New-York and Minneapolis from Hampton Roads for the West Indies, and it now appears that the fleet, instead of assembling there this week, will rendezvous later on at West Key. If the Raleigh gets her torpedoes as promptly as expected, she may join the New-York before her departure, otherw

MAYOR STRONG ATTACKED

Methodist Ministers Think He Is Wrong on the Liquor Question.

OPPOSITION TO SUNDAY SALOONS

Some Speakers at the Preachers' Meeting Express Lack of Faith in the Mayor—To Fight at Albany.

Mayor Strong's utterances at his recent reception of saloon keepers was discussed at the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday in the Methodist Book Concern's building, 150 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Payne, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, was the most forceful of the Mayor's denunciators. He introduced resolutions condemning the Mayor as having "betrayed the trust of the best people of this city, who had elected him."

The resolutions were finally referred to a committee of five, which was instructed to wait on Mayor Strong with a protest against the opening of saloons on Sunday.

Dr. Payne introduced the resolution after the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart of the Park Avenue Methodist Church, as Chairman of a Committee on Sunday Closing, had urged that all the Methodist ministers and the boards of the Methodist Churches should unite in petitions against Sunday opening, to be sent to the Legislature. Dr. Iglehart said that such petitions would have great influence at Albany.

Dr. Payne said in his speech:

The latest phase of the question of Sunday opening demands some emphatic action. I tell you I cannot laugh any longer over any wit or humor on the excise question. I am only speaking for myself, but I feel that there are many with me in the conviction that in parleying with the saloon keepers, those lawbreakers, the Mayor has been guilty of an unpardonable blunder, one of colossal proportions. Yes, more than that. His utterances on that memorable occasion arraign him before the tribunals of the Christianity of New-York and Brooklyn for having betrayed the sacred trust imposed upon him. [Applause.]

He became Mayor to enforce the laws, and yet he has parleyed with the most notorious lawbreakers, and has told them that he will aid them in violating the excise law. He says that he was misunderstood only as to his having promised immunity to violators of the law.

A fine spectacle this, of a reform Mayor, elected on the crest of reform, at the outset of his term becoming familiar with notorious lawbreakers. He talks to them like a schoolboy. He calls them, not "gentlemen," but "boys," and adds that they were the finest-looking lot of men that had yet visited him.

How I pity the men who have called on him. I'm glad I have not called yet. [Laughter.]

He characterized their business as legitimate. He says it is a useful business and ought to be respected. What? Legitimate, useful, respectable? A business as destructive of whatever the Christian Church wishes to upbuild! It is the saddest spectacle I have seen in my career, and it makes every drop of blood in my system boil with indignation.

I think that the Mayor should be informed that he violated not only good taste in his recent parleying with those notorious lawbreakers, but that he violated a sacred trust upon him.

Dr. Payne then offered his resolutions, which practically embodied his remarks, and denounced the Mayor as "having betrayed a trust imposed in him by the best people, who elected him."

Dr. Lennon said that any other course on Mayor Strong's part than that which he was being criticised for would have surprised him, and added:

Didn't he write a letter to some German reform organization, saying that he would recommend to the Legislature a more liberal excise law? Saloons are allowed open on week days twenty hours out of twenty-four. He couldn't have meant greater liberality there; he certainly meant with regard to opening the saloons on Sunday.

He was elected, you say, by the votes of the best people. Yes, together with the votes of the worst people. If never before in any election, extremes certainly met during the last election. Pulpits were on one end of the line advocating Mayor Strong's election, and saloon keepers were on the other end doing likewise. [Applause. A Voice—"That's preaching politics."]

Dr. Lennon then emphatically declared himself in favor of closing the saloons altogether, saying:

You can't legalize vice six days in the week and expect to have the seventh holy. I say that Mayor Strong is carrying out his pre-election pledges, for the liquor men are saying: "Mr. Mayor, deliver the goods."

Dr. Poulson said that the only course to pursue is to mass votes in favor of keeping the Sunday holy. He added:

I think the parties secretly pander to votes. But why in God's name cannot all the ministers and the churches get together and fight the saloon?

There are Republicans among you who would vote for the devil if he was nominated. [Laughter.] I don't know whether there are any Democrats here, and I don't know what they would do. [Laughter.] But let us break loose from all parties, and cheer for righteousness!

Dr. Albro Field, agent of the New-York State Sabbath Union, said that Assemblyman Ainsworth had declared that he would fight the opening of the saloons on Sunday tooth and nail. He said:

I have just come from Albany, and I'll go back to-morrow to stay a week. I am convinced from my talk with legislators that New-York City is to be the arena of the fight against Sunday opening. I think that Dr. Payne's resolution is a timely one. Assemblyman Ainsworth had a long talk with me recently on the subject of Sunday opening. He said to me:

"Are you going to allow Mayor Strong's idea to obtain in New-York City?"

I said I thought not. He said:

"Now, if ever, is the time to have an effect on the Legislature."

Mr. Ainsworth also said: "I will fight the opening of the saloons on Sunday tooth and nail." [Loud applause.]

Dr. Albro added that upward of fifty members of the Legislature had promised to stand out against Sunday opening. He relied on the consciences of the rural members to save Sunday's holiness, and believed that expressions of the ministers on the subject would be of great benefit.

"I think we will hold what we have," said Dr. Albro, in conclusion, "and the defeat of the Sunday opening bill will be the first step in the absolute suppression of the liquor traffic."

Mayor Strong's first champion was Dr. Crawford, who said:

I don't think it behooves the ministers to assume to criticise the chief magistrate of this city simply on newspaper reports. I think the life of a man, sustained for so many years, ought to go for something on this occasion.

We ought not to act in this matter in his absence and in the absence of any comunication from the Mayor.

We ought to appeal to him for his aid against the opening of saloons on Sunday. I want him to lead the reform, and I certainly would not like to take a snap judgment. We ought not to act until we have settled the authenticity of the interview."

Dr. Payne said that the Mayor's reported talk with the saloon keepers was printed substantially the same in all the city papers, and that his organ, as far as he had one, said that he took back nothing except as to his having promised immunity to the law-breakers. Dr. Payne added: "I insist on my resolution, 'as has been reported in the newspapers.'"

Dr. Iglehart agreed with Dr. Crawford in delaying action until there was no doubt as to the Mayor's sentiments on the subject of Sunday opening. He said:

We ought not to antagonize the Mayor, but try to make him our friend or our benumbed enemy. We need every arm we can get to help smite the devil. The fight is at the Legislature. I think we will win, if we do our share.

A motion was here introduced to refer Dr. Payne's resolution to a "judicious committee of five."

Dr. Morris urged its adoption, saying:

This is the most influential body of Methodist ministers in the world, but there is danger in our giving way to impulse. We are supposed to be a body of cultured and judicious men, but when we do forget ourselves we are reported broadcast and our influence depreciates. There were well-meant utterances made here last night with reference to Dr. Depew, which were reported broadcast, and it hurt us. Let us not be judged by the public by what we say in the excitement of debate; its judgment will be against us.

Do not let us act in this matter unless the Mayor's stand is authenticated.

At Dr. King's suggestion a motion was carried unanimously to the effect that Dr. Payne's resolution be referred to a committee of five, with instructions to wait on the Mayor to get his exact views on the excise question, and to protest against the opening of saloons on Sunday.

The committee is composed of the Rev. Drs. Iglehart, King, Payne, Montgomery, and Albro. It is to report to the meeting next Monday.

Dr. Baldwin, from the committee which waited on Dr. Depew in reference to his reported interview regarding the abuse of the half-rate privilege by clergymen, reported that Dr. Depew said he had never said the things attributed to him about ministers abusing railway privileges.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the close of the meeting declaring against any bill authorizing the opening of saloons on Sunday.

FOR THE SEAT IN ASSEMBLY

MORE TESTIMONY IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT CONTEST.

Evidence Bearing upon the Claims of Messrs. Morey and Blake—Alderman Charles Parker's Position.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections met again yesterday in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, and resumed the hearing in the contest of George E. Morey, Republican, for the seat of Stephen S. Blake, Tammany, from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

The hearing was begun on Saturday. Lawyer Abraham Gruber appeared for Morey and William P. Burr defended Blake. The evidence brought before the committee was entirely a question of figures.

The first return, not official, made to Police Headquarters stood as follows: Morey, 94 votes; Blake, 90, and Henneberry, 43. In the official return, made about 4 A. M., the figures were transposed, so that Morey was credited with 43 votes, Blake with 90, and Henneberry with 94.

When called Saturday, Thomas F. O'Brien and John J. Renninger, Inspectors, admitted that they had signed the first return, but said it was done through a mistake.

Charles Hessen, who is employed in the Mayor's office, the first witness, was asked to identify the tally sheet, which he did. The tallies of the poll clerks were then identified and offered in evidence.

Election returns from the County Clerk's office were also identified and submitted to the committee for its consideration.

Lawyer Burr said there had been some stress laid upon the assertion that 62 straight Republican votes were cast in this district. Mr. Parker, Republican candidate for Alderman, received 92 votes, while Morey, who, it is claimed, received 94 votes, and ran on the Republican ticket, it would be shown, ran fully 34 votes behind his ticket.

"Oh," exclaimed Lawyer S. F. Kneeland of counsel for Morey, "we will admit that."

J. V. Sullivan testified that on last election day he visited the polling places in the Tenth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District with a friend. He asked the officer in charge at 1 o'clock in the morning for the returns and was told that the official returns only gave Morey 43. He said that the election of Blake was celebrated that night. On cross-examination Sullivan said that he was eighteen years old and a law clerk.

Mr. Kneeland questioned the witness very closely about the location of the polling places, but could not tangle him up in his testimony.

"How did you happen to go to the polling places?"

"I was at the Sachem Club and was sent there."

"Who was your companion?"

"I don't know his name."

"Is he here?"

"I can't say. I would not know him again."

"Did the club celebrate Judge Blake's election that night?"

"Yes."

"Didn't the marriage feast turn to a funeral before the night was over?"

"There was no marriage feast and no funeral. We celebrated Judge Blake's election."

"Didn't Judge Blake remain in doubt about his election for several days?"

"No, Sir. He knew he was elected."

Several other witnesses were called by Mr. Burr, who testified that Blake's election was known by 12 midnight and was duly celebrated until about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Burr then announced that his testimony was all in. Lawyer Kneeland said he had several witnesses to call, but would only put Alderman Charles H. Parker on the stand.

Mr. Parker testified that he ran for Alderman in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and was elected, and that he received 92 votes in the ten election districts. Mr. Kneeland asked:

"Did you see Judge Blake three or four days after the election?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He said, 'I am defeated by 10 votes. Had I known that that was all I needed, I could have got them.'"

"Attention has been called to the fact that you only got 92 votes in the ten election districts with the State Democracy indorsement. Can you explain that and how Morey got more votes?"

"Yes. Mr. Morey was stronger than I. He was indorsed by Mr. Duffy."

An adjournment was taken until next Saturday at 10 A. M.

Acts Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President has approved the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs granting the Sisseton Sioux Indians $190,000; a portion of their principal, to be distributed per capita, to allow them to build houses, buy farming implements, and to tide them over on account of the loss of their crops.

The President has also approved acts of Congress for the relief of homestead settlers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan; for the relief of I. H. Hathaway & Co. and Oliver P. Coshow and others, and amending the act authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Worth Railway Company to bridge Little River, Arkansas.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, has been appointed Acting Indian Agent at the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, vice Capt. P. Henry Ray, Eighth Infantry, relieved. Capt. Ray will join his company.

Navy.

—Capt. Winfield S. Schley is to be detached from duty as Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District, which includes New-York Harbor, and after March 1, will go on waiting orders until a ship shall be ready for him to assume command.

—Commander A. S. Snow has been ordered as assistant to the Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District, Jan. 31, and as Inspector of that district, March 1.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas A. Herryhill has been detached from the Brooklyn Labratory, Jan. 28, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New-York.

—Naval Cadet A. W. Hinds has been detached from the Minneapolis, Jan. 25, and ordered to the Olympia, Feb. 5.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon Oliver D. Norton has been ordered to the Naval Labratory, Brooklyn, Jan. 28.

—Chief Engineer Alfred Adamson has been ordered to the Wabash, Feb. 1.

—Lieut. Harry Rimmell has been ordered to the Alliance.

IN MOST OBNOXIOUS FORM

The Hill Amendment to the Income Tax Rules Killed.

THE SENATE WOULD NOT ACCEPT IT

Senator Hill Made a Strong Fight to Save It, but It Was Voted Down by a Very Few Votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate has receded from its amendment to the Urgency Deficiency bill, to prohibit income-tax collectors from cross-examining citizens not suspected of an intention to evade the tax, and to cause a complete revision of the form prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to carry out the income-tax provision.

This was the amendment offered by Mr. Hill, and which the House would not accept. The Senate, last week, was disposed to stand by it, for the reason that, if incorporated into the law, it would render the collection of the income tax less objectionable to many persons than it is likely to be under the regulations laid down by the Treasury Department. When the House made known its opposition, Mr. Cockrell, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, concluded to oppose the amendment, and although Mr. Hill today made a valiant effort to retain it in the bill, in which he was supported by several Republicans, he lacked eight or nine votes when the final test was had. This removed the only obstacle to the final passage of the bill.

Those who oppose the income tax say that the failure of the Hill amendment will bring the tax before the country in its most obnoxious form, and that it will probably be repealed much sooner without this amendment than might otherwise be the case.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Probable that a Vote Will Be Taken Friday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—If Mr. Turple should not be prevented from making another speech in opposition to the Nicaragua Canal bill before Friday, the final vote upon that measure will be taken between the hours of 2 and 5 on that day. Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, succeeded today in getting the Senate to agree to close general debate on the bill on Friday at 2 o'clock, provided Mr. Turple should have an opportunity to speak personally, and then to limit further remarks to five minutes to each Senator desiring to speak up to the hour set for taking the vote.

It is believed that Mr. Turple will not encounter any difficulty in securing the floor before Friday, so that in all probability the bill will be disposed of on the day set.

Mr. Morgan is confident that the bill will receive the necessary number of votes, and Mr. Frye and other Senators who are interested in its passage take the most hopeful view of the situation. Thus far Messrs. Turple and Caffery have been the chief opponents of the measure, the essence of their contention being that the canal could not be constructed according to the ideas advanced by Mr. Morgan and others who favor the bill.

PUBLIC-BUILDING BILLS PASSED.

House Votes to Give Chicago a Four-Million-Dollar Post Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative James D. Richardson of Tennessee was elected Speaker pro tem. of the House today, in the absence of Speaker Crisp, who has gone to Asheville, N. C., to recuperate.

After some business of little general importance, Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.,) reported form the Committee on Rules a special order providing that after two hours' debate the previous question should be considered as ordered and the House should proceed to vote on bills with reference to public buildings in Chicago, Ill.; Paterson, N. J.; Cumberland, Md.; South Omaha, Neb.; Brockton, Mass.; Pottsville, Penn., and Newport, Ky.

The Chicago bill was taken up. Mr. Bankhead offered amendments extending the time of completion from eighteen months to three years, and also extending the time for the completion of detail drawings, plans, &c., from ninety days to six months after the approval of the act. Mr. Bankhead's amendment was agreed to, as was also the amendment providing that the entire cost of the building should not exceed $4,000,000, in place of the provision appropriating that sum "for the erection" of the building.

On motion of Mr. Bankhead, the committee rose and all public-building bills were reported to the House.

Taking up the Chicago bill, the Speaker pro tem. put the amendments to the measure, which were adopted in gross without division. On the demand of Mr. Sayers, the yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the bill as amended. The vote resulted: Yeas, 179; nays, 51, and the bill was passed, amid great applause.

The following public-building bills were also passed: Newport, Ky., the cost to be not more than $75,000; Brockton, Mass., with limit of cost at $75,000; Paterson, N. J., extending the limit of cost to $200,000, an increase of $120,000; South Omaha, Neb., limit of cost $100,000; Pottsville, Penn., limit of cost $60,000; Cumberland, Md., limit of cost $75,000. These bills carry no appropriations, and only authorize the buildings, the appropriations being provided for in the regular appropriation bills.

OPPOSING NAVAL-PERSONNEL BILL

Some of the Malcontents Meet at Annapolis to Draft a New Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Opponents of the Naval Personnel bill met to-night in secret conference at Annapolis to discuss a substitute for the pending measure. Little is known of this substitute, but it is understood that one of its provisions makes the reductions more extensive than those contemplated in the bill now before Congress.

The malcontents at Annapolis propose a lopping-off all along the line—reductions in each class in proportion to its representation on the active list.

There is a proposition, too, that in this reduction the oldest officers shall be placed on the reserve list.

DISCHARGE LED TO MURDER

William H. Slow Killed Frank Bowers, His Foreman, with a Pistol.

William H. Slow, forty-three years old, of 526 Lorimer Street, was locked up in the Manhattan Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, on the charge of murder last night.

Slow was employed in E. C. Smith's box factory, at 420 Oakland Street, up to Saturday last. He was not attentive to his duties and was discharged, and he blamed Frank Burns, the foreman, and threatened to be revenged.

Slow called at the box factory yesterday afternoon to get his money, it being pay day. He met Bowers, and accused him of causing his discharge. A dispute resulted, and during the quarrel Slow drew a revolver and shot Bowers in the heart, causing instant death. Bowers was thirty years old, and lived at 121 Java Street.

Slow will be arraigned in the Bwen Street Court this morning.

Advertising Agencies.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following agencies at the same price as is charged either in THE TIMES Publication Office, Printing House Square, or at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, No. 1,269 Broadway:

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One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Pearl Street, No. 124, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
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Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 990, corenr of Fifty-fifth St.
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Third Avenue, No. 1,053, near Sixty-third Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,363, near Seventy-eighth St.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
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West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
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Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
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Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. F. Nagel.
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Seventh Avenue, No. 2,171, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Calahan.
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Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahsskopff.
Third Avenue, No. 1,152, near Sixty-seventh Street; F. Hausler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,338, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets; Charles Apt.
Third Avenue, No. 1,504, near Eighty-fifth Street; E. Liebermann.
Third Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-eighth Street; Emanuel Ganz.
Third Avenue, No. 1,921, near One Hundred and Sixth Street; C. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 2,110, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. A. Hagmayer.
Third Avenue, No. 2,662, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
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Brick Church, N. J.

Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

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Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 209; Reed & Brothers.
Washington Street, No. 215; J. Lichtenstein.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend excellent chambermaid and plain sewer; Protestant; neat and willing. Call, Monday or Tuesday, between 11 and 1, at 119 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class French girl as chambermaid or maid for young ladies; do plain sewing; willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. N., 457 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands maid's work; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID or SEWING.—By a young Protestant girl; or as nurse in private family; city reference. 134 West 10th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 120 East 58d St., P. Murphy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do waiting, or take care of growing children. 160 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or assist with children; good reference. 262 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or seamstress, from present employer. 715 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in plain family. 640 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young Englishwoman; no waiting. 440 West 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Professed, by expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid requfred; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Maggie, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as cook; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; last employer can be seen; wages, $35; no cards. G. L., 150 East 38th St.

COOK.—English; 25; high class; sober, reliable; thorough knowledge of all branches; soups, meats, pastries; excellent manager; undoubted references. Reynolds, 421 West 38th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would assist in coarse washing if necessary; best city reference. 876 6th Av., third bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young German girl as good cook and laundress; would do housework; has friend waitress and chambermaid; no objection to country. 217 East 59th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; wages, $25 to $30. 313 East 56th St., care Mrs. Sheeh.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place an excellent cook whom she can highly recommend in every way. Call, from 10 to 12, at 106 5th Av., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 129 West 33d St., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman to go out by the day, week, or month cooking; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. 235 East 26th St., Owen's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress or general housework in small private family; five years' best city references. 341 West 40th St.; ring bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young American girl as excellent cook, to assist with the coarse washing; willing and obliging; best city personal reference. 508 East 14th St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class young woman; private family; all kinds soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, pastry, jellies, creams; best city reference. L. Box 230 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds family cooking; long and satisfactory reference. 986 6th Av., near 56th St., in laundry.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds family cooking; best city reference from her last two places; wages, $25. 407 West 54th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and to assist with washing, or cook and washing; in a small family; good reference. 226 7th Av.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; four years in last place. 173 East 77th St., near 3d Av.; ring Harmon's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 219 West 16th St.; ring 2 bells to right.

COOK.—By a smart young woman as first-class cook and laundress in a private family; good reference. 419 West 50th St.

COOK.—By English Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; no washing; city or country. 51 West St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; excellent baker; takes full charge of kitchen; willing and obliging. 408 East 54th St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as plain cook and assist with washing; wages, $16. 218 East 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference. 288 West 29th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; best city reference; wages, $40; at liberty Tuesday. 25 West 48th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; has good city reference. 200 West 26th St.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—First-class; work by day or week; German; employer can be seen. F. Stubbs, 159 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; with best references. 332 8th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By experienced cook from present employer's. 715 Park Av.

COOK.—By competent English cook in a private family. 50 Washington Court, University Place.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 157 West 31st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress, house or office cleaning; go out by the day; good references. L. Y., 265 West 47th St., O'Kane's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to do anything; day or week; several years' reference. 239 West 33d St., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman, any kind of cleaning or housework; references. 432 East 15th St. Allen.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day; first-class laundress. 324 East 59th St., top floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker for children by the day or week; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and making children's dresses and boy's kilt suits; infant's fine work a specialty; willing to leave town; city reference. S. M. O., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker; original designs in fancy jackets and waists; latest Parisian styles in skirts, ball, and evening gowns made at short notice; home or out; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,270 Broadway, near 33d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Educated, refined; competent to take full charge of servants and all departments; first-class references. L. T., 124 West 23d St.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl to do housework in small American family; eleven months' references from last employer, who can be seen; city preferred. 17 West 42d St., one flight up.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl in a small family; Jewish preferred; would sleep home if necessary. 642 3d Av.; ring No. 2 bell twice.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; only ladies; best references. H. T., 20 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; seamstress; competent packer; like travel; best city reference. Address Jeanne, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—To one or two ladies; French; speaks fluent English; thoroughly understands her duties; good packer and traveler; best references. P. W., Box 842 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; speaks German, English, and French; best city references. L. H., 7 Christopher St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German girl as maid to a lady or grown children; would like to travel. Apply at present employer's, 107 East 60th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; understands the duties of a maid thoroughly; prefers a family going to Germany this Summer; city reference. R. R., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a maid to care for invalid or elderly lady; read aloud, write notes, do marketing, &c. Call at present employer's, 3 East 53d St., between the hours of 12 and 2.

MAID.—By a competent German maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; accustomed to travel; very best city references. 113 East 11th St., care of Mrs. Grathe.

MAID, &c.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

MAID.—By Parisian girl; good seamstress; makes children's dresses; as maid, or care for grown children; best city references. Present employer's, 18 East 54th St.

MAID.—By Scotch Protestant to wait on elderly lady; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork; first-class references. 43 West 44th St.

MAID.—By educated

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active at Decidedly Lower Prices.

REPORTED PANIC IN CALIFORNIA

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Depressed—Cotton Lower—Coffee Barely Steady.

The bull element received quite a set-back when it was reported that San Francisco was selling wheat at panic prices, owing to the unloading by the prominent holders there, and prices went off rapidly, with considerable excitement manifested by the local operators, who were anxious to realize. The close showed a weak and nervous market and a heavy decline. Corn and oats were also influenced, and closed lower. Provisions broke sharply and closed weak. Cotton was more active and lower. Coffee was barely steady at a slight advance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59¼@	59¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	40 @	40¾
Oats, No. 2, elevator	33¼@	33¾
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65 @	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75 @	13.00
Lard, Western steam	6.87½@	
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	
Copper, lake	9.85 @	
Lead	3.12½@	

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and rather excited, with prices 1⅝@1⅝c lower on easier cables, increase of 960,000 bushels in the amount on passage, and reports of a panic in California, which brought about free local liquidation. Spot was moderately active, and 1½c lower, with options, but closing steady. Sales, 42,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at ½c under May, free on board, store; 2,000 bushels choice Chicago, Spring, at 97c, in store, and 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 69⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63⅝c. Clearances hence, 149,584 bushels from Atlantic ports; 192,321 bushels. Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 20,092 bushels; in the interior, 376,501 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 621,308 bushels, or to 9,819,839 bushels, (5,692,270 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 2,281,800 bushels afloat. The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,029,000 bushels, or to 85,866,000 bushels, against 80,348,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts lost 1¼@1⅞c and closed weak, with free local realizing, based on the increased visible supply, lower West, and weakness in wheat, with trading more active. Spot was lower and very dull; sales, 20,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) for export at 50¼c, free on board, afloat, and 4,000 bushels No. 3 mixed, to the trade, at 47¾c, elevator. Receipts, 2,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 33,466 bushels; in the interior, 289,825 bushels. Clearances hence, 38,025 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 44,644 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 45,685 bushels, or to 835,926 bushels, (144,220 bushels 2 corn and 433,984 bushels steamer mixed.). The visible supply shows an increase of 1,195,000 bushels, or to 12,278,000 bushels, against 13,856,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were fairly active, and ⅛@¼c lower, following wheat and the West, with local longs realizing. Spot were more active and weak at ¼c decline. Sales, 143,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 35¾@36¼c for 35,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36¼c; No. 2 mixed, 35@35½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 32¼c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34¾c for 48,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 36½@40c for 45,000 bushels. Receipts, 74,550 bushels; exports, 308 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 72,961 bushels, or to 1,262,352 bushels, (156,510 bushels No. 2 white and 465,004 bushels No. 2.). The visible supply shows a decrease of 289,000 bushels, or to 8,424,000 bushels, against 4,117,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....	59⅝
February	30,000	59¼@60¾	59½
March	1,870,000	60¼@62 7-16	60¾
May	3,070,000	60⅝@62	60¾
June	150,000	60¾@..	60¾
July	375,000	61 @62¼	61
August	30,000	61⅝@62	61⅝
Total	3,870,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	50,000	49¼@50¼	49½
February	45,000	49¾@50⅝	49¼
May	665,000	49¼@50⅝	49½
July	30,000	49⅞@50⅝	49⅝
Total	790,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....	32⅜
February	30,000	33 @33⅜	33
May	200,000	33¼@34	33¼

No. 2 white—

January	....	....	36
February	100,000	36 @..	36
March	100,000	36½@..	36½
Total	430,000		

FLOUR—The local trade was very slow, and prices were barely steady, as following the decline in wheat. Sales, 9,500 bbls, including 600 bbls Winter straights at $2.65@$2.75; 300 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.30; 300 bbls clear Winter at $2.30; 1,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.75; 150 bbls No. 2 Spring at $2.15; in sacks; 1,050 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.25; 5,000 bbls City Mill patents and 900 bbls city No. 2, within our range. Arrivals, 8,517 bbls and 5,402 sacks; exports, 1,578 bbls and 5,829 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 15,110 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	Nominal
Supers	@	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.20@ 2.40
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.30@ 2.40
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.85
White wheat str'ts	@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.30
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@	@ 3.25
City No. 2	@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@	@ 2.90
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@ ....
Supers	Nom'l	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nom'l	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.80@$2.55	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.80@ 3.70	3.90@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and easy. We quote: Flour at $1.65@$1.70 on spot, and $1.70 to arrive; 58@59c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, 93@ 95c for Western and 90c@$1 for city; yellow, $1.10@$1.12; white, $1.13@$1.14.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.85; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 56@56c delivered, in car lots, and 58@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@67c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 65 @67c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and easy. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middlings, 85@95c; Western, 82½@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 85c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c. Oilmeal, $23@$25.50 per ton in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70 @80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The market continues slow, with absence of material business, and prices rule easy. For No. 1 Flax in bulk, while for fancy 10c is bid. Timothy, $3.75@$4, nominal, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Buyers are scarce, and the few bids are of easier prices. However, sellers hardly give way, although showing more of a disposition to sell. The depression in the lard product causes some uneasiness over oil. There is absence of export demand, and all conditions are dull and unsatisfactory. Crude, in barrels, is scarce; it would not bring over 23c; yellow prime is offered at 28c, with 27½c bid, while choice would bring 29c, with sellers at 28½c. There was a bid of 27c for 1,000 bbls, seller's option, 60 or 90 days. The receipts here are very moderate. There is plenty of crude in bulk on offer from the mills at 19c, and neglected at this market.

COCOANUT OIL—Ceylon, last sold at 5.12½@5.20c, closing with 5c bid and declined, while Cochin is at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate inquiry, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 21.—Oil, opened and lowest, 96⅝; highest, 97¼; closed, 97¼.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a general, sharp break in prices, with at the West pork down 32@33c, lard 10@13 points, and ribs 15 points, with the close the lowest, and chiefly on account of the marked break in prices of wheat by reason of a panic in that market at San Francisco. The New-York market came down relatively on lard; at the inside prices there was much more done for export. The distributing business was very moderate, although meats, especially city cuts, are offered at a decline. Exports from the Atlantic ports for the last week, 3,744 bbls pork, 12,312,955 lb lard, and 13,120,405 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,628 bbls pork, 8,023,730 lb lard, and 12,072,628 lb bacon. Chicago—Shipments for last week, 4,295 bbls pork, 6,881,725 lb lard, and 11,162,532 lb meats; same time last year, 5,253 bbls pork, 8,952,993 lb lard, and 10,498,095 lb meats.

LARD—Western steam was offered down 10 points, with the West, and its sharp depression with grain. There was the largest business in cash in some time, to a fair extent on English account, while more trading would have come about if there had been a disposition to sell. Sales are 750 tcs cash at $6.87½; 250 tcs do at $6.90, closing at $6.87½; 250 tcs, cost and freight, at 3-16c over May; 500 tcs do at $6.87½. City steam is weak, with $6.25@$6.37½ quoted, and 110 tcs taken up. Options—No sales; January closed at $6.90, nominal, and May at $7.10, nominal. Refined has more of a demand on account of the decline in prices, with sales of 1,000 tcs; Continent quoted at $7.40, and South American at $7.90. Compound lard is dull, with $5.25@$5.37½ quoted. At the West, January was at $6.52@$6.57, closing at $6.52, nominal, and May at $6.80 down to $6.70 bid, closing at $6.70 bid.

PORK—Buyers here had a slight advantage. They were not eager buyers. Sales of 200 bbls mess. The West was down fully 32@35c, and closed at inside prices on the pressure from the break in grain. January closed at $10.85. May was at $11.40 down to $11.10, closing at $11.10. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13; family mess, $11.50@ $12; short clear, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—The export demand here was slack, with short clear, Government inspection, quoted at 6.10c. The West on short ribs was down 15 points, with January closing at 5.50c, while May was at 5.80c down to 5.67c, closing at 5.67c.

BEEF—Trading continues moderate, in jobbing quantities, with prices held about steady. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13 @$14.75; family, $9.75@$11.25; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $15@$16; do, low grades, $12@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are slow and unchanged; $16 at the West and $17 here.

PICKLED MEATS—Western meats are quiet and easy in price. City meats favor buyers and rule dull. Sales of 25 bxs clear bellies, 14-lb average, at 6¼c, and 12,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¾@5¾c. City-pickled hams, 8@ 8½c; do shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c; nominal; 12-lb do, 5¾@5¾c, nominal; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 7⅞@7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾@7⅞c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5½c; green shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are more freely offered at lower prices. Receipts at all Western points, 65,226 head; same time last year, 42,685 head. Chicago—Receipts 45,000 head; expects to-day, 29,000 head; trade slow; heavy average, steady; light average, shade lower. $3.75@$4.50. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,890 head; steady; $3.50@$4.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,432 head; steady; $3.70@$4.27½. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; slow; 5c lower; $3.50@$4.20. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.20@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.65@$4.20. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; active; $4@$4.45. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The outside price of Saturday on city was paid yesterday, and by that much the market is steadier. Sales of 200 hhds at 4¼c. ($2.75 charge for packages.) Australian is less freely offered, and held at 4¾c, with 4½c bid. Country is slow, but held at rather more regular prices, with 4¼@4¾c quoted for common to prime. (Packages free.)

STEARINE—Lard stearine is wholly nominal at about 8¾c. Oleo stearine is depressed and dull; buyers are sellers are 6¾c, and 6¾c is bid. Chicago shows 6½c as the best bid, while 7c is asked.

COTTON.

Contracts were a little more active, but chiefly in a local way, with prices at the close showing a loss of 5@6 points, with free offerings by local scalpers. Spot was unchanged and easy, with sales of 432 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6
Middling upland	5¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.48@5.50	5.51	5.49	2,500
February	5.47@5.48	5.51	5.47	1,900
March	5.52@5.53	5.58	5.52	16,400
April	5.55@5.56	5.61	5.55	5,600
May	5.58@5.59	5.65	5.59	49,400
June	5.63@	5.69	5.63	7,600
July	5.66@5.67	5.72	5.67	4,800
August	5.70@5.71	5.76	5.70	6,600
September	5.75@5.76	5.75	5.75	200
October	5.80@5.81	5.85	5.80	2,500
November	@	....	....	....
December	@	....	....	....
Total				97,000

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1895.

	S.	S & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8780	14024	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	11435	12346	..	..	..	..
Mobile	243	3360	..	..	..	..
Savannah	8288	8793	..	..	..	..
Char'ton	1132	2787	..	..	..	..
Wil'ton	..	1568	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	1537	2370	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	1014	1288	..	..	..	..
Boston	100	112	..	..	..	..
Phila	220	116	..	..	..	..
W. Point	886	706	..	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Br'wick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28102	42676	..	..	..	..
This day last w'k	25231	53458	30186	25621	87996	30196
This day last y'r	26446	28214	52655	24717	21115	17362

COFFEE.

Contracts opened firm with Europe and gained 10@20 points, but reacted on local realizing, and closed barely steady at 10 points advance to 5 points decline, with a fair trade. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Santos at 16c for the coffee; 4,200 bags Maracaibo and 500 bags Jamaica on private terms; 500 mats interior Padang at 25½c, and 1,900 mats Kroe at 23@23½c.

Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.: March, 1,000 bags at 14.85c; May, 500 bags at 14.80c; September, 500 bags at 14.40c; December, 250 bags at 14.50c and 250 bags at 14.55c; total, 2,500 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 14.50c, 500 bags at 14.40c, and 250 bags at 14.35c; March, 500 bags at 14.20c, 250 bags at 14.30c, 750 bags at 14.35c, 1,000 bags at 14.30c, and 750 bags at 14.25c; May, 1,250 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.35c, 500 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.35c, 750 bags at 14.30c, 500 bags at 14.25c, and 500 bags at 14.15c; June, 250 bags at 14.35c; August, 250 bags at 14.40c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.40c, 500 bags at 14.30c, 750 bags at 14.40c, and 1,000 bags at 14.35c; October, 250 bags at 14.45c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.50c; total, 14,000 bags. Exchanges—250 bags August exchanged for September, even. Total for day, 17,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last year.
January	14.35@14.40	17.00@17.05
February	14.25@14.35	16.40@16.45
March	14.20@14.25	16.10@16.15
April	14.15@14.25	15.85@15.90
May	14.10@14.20	15.75@15.80
June	14.20@14.30	15.50@15.55
July	14.25@14.35	15.25@15.35
August	14.25@14.35	15.05@15.15
September	14.30@14.35	14.95@15.00
October	14.30@14.40	@....
November	14.30@14.40	@....
December	14.35@14.45	@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	252,423
Arrivals—Steamship Ptolemy, Rio	8,768
Arrivals—Steamship Ptolemy, Bahia	9,154
	17,922
	270,345
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	11,139
Total stock in New-York to-day	259,206
Total stock in Baltimore	11,277
Arrivals	....
	11,277
Deliveries Saturday	159-11,118
Total stock in New-Orleans	20,146
Arrivals	....
	20,146
Deliveries Saturday	910-19,236
Total stock in other ports	30,354
Total stock in United States	289,560
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 19	94,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 19	35,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 19	96,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	6,000
	229,000
Total	518,560
Same time last year	531,796

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	90 below No. 7
No. 5	75 above No. 7	No. 10	1.25 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, Int'r	25½@26	Caracas	19½@19¾
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timer	22 @23	Porto Cabelo	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¼
Mocha	26½@27	Maracaibo—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20¼@22
Merida	19 @20¾	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19½@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and Costa Rica	19½@22¼	Central American—	
Nicaragua	18½@19½	Costa Rica	17½@21
Jamaica	17 @21	San Salvador	19 @19½
		Do. washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Prices generally firm, with a fair demand.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@36
Choice	22@25	Barbadoes, gob'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Supplies moderate, and demand fair, with prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3¾@3⅞
Good	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¾@2¾
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		
Patna	5¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 3,350 bags centrifugal, 96° test, at 3c, ex ship; 7,330 bags do, at 2 3-16c, cost and freight, and 1,000 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅝c. Refined are steady, and in fair demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2½c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜c
Centrifugal, 96° test	.3c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	4	@4¼
Granulated	3	13-16@4¼	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4¼	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅞	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3¾	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3¾	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3¾	
Empire A	3¾	@3 11-16	
No. 6	3⅝	@3 9-16	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 11	3	1-16@3⅛	
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@..	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There were very reserved offerings of domestic marrow and jobbers were forced to pay $2.27½@$2.30 for the few lots wanted to-day. No export business. Dealers were bidding $2.25 for round lots. Medium steady, but buyers have no difficulty in supplying their wants at $1.85. Choice pea are 2½c higher, with some dealers asking $1.85 at the West. Very little doing in other varieties of domestic, but prices held unchanged. Foreign beans reducing so rapidly that they are crowding unusually close to domestic. Green peas weak. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, per bushel, $2.25@$2.30; do, medium, $1.85; do, pea, $1.82½; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.90@$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.10@ $2.15; do, lima, California, (60 lb,) $2.80@ $2.85; do, foreign medium, $1.45@$1.70; do, foreign pea, $1.50@$1.70; green peas, bbls, $1.07½; do, bags, $1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10@ $1.12½.

BUTTER—Demand continues of a light character, and prices are lower, as following fair receipts and accumulations.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22 @..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	20 @..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18 @18½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13 @16
Dairy, firkins, extra	17 @18
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13 @16

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	21 @22½
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds to firsts	15 @17
Creamery, June, extra	21 @..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Dairy, firsts	16 @18
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	18 @..
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	10 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14 @15
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @12½
Factory, seconds	10 @11
Factory, thirds	8½@ 9½
Rolls, choice	15 @..
Rolls, poor to fair	10 @14

CHEESE—A quiet market. Fancy large and colored full cream is about steady, but all others are in an easy position.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¼@11¼
State part skims, small size, choice	8¼@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	8 @ 8
State part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6¼
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @ 2¼

EGGS—Choice stock is held with some confidence on the moderate receipts, but trading is very light.

State and Pennsylvania	22½@23
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	22 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	20½@21¼
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	17½@18
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch.	17 @17½
Western, early-packed, fair to good	16 @16
Western, early-packed, defective, etc	12 @15
Limed	75

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples—The market for evaporated apples shows no quotable change; reports from the country are very strong and there is a firm, confident holding here, but the demand has not enlarged much up to the present time. No trouble selling the few lots of sun-dried received. Chops well sustained. Cores and skins slow. Small fruits dragging. California fruits in moderate jobbing demand. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¼@8¼c; do prime to choice, 6¼@7¼c; do common to good, 5@6¼c; do sun-dried, 5¼@6c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries, evaporated, 18c; do sun-dried, 16c. Plums, State, 5¼@6c. Cherries, 12@13c. Blackberries 5¼@5¾c. Apricots, 7@10c. Peaches, California, unpeeled, 7@10c; do peeled, 12 @16c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 4@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples strong under moderate receipts and a fair demand. Grapes dull. Cranberries firm. Very little doing in oranges; most of the receipts are inferior and offered at almost any bid, and even the sound fruit is generally of common quality. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $2.50@$4; do Baldwin, $2.50@$3.50; do Spy, $2.50@$3.25; do Spitz, $3@$5. Grapes, per small basket, 10@16c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $11@$14; do Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.75. Oranges, Florida, unfrozen, per box, $2.50@$3.50; do frosted, 50c@$1; grape fruit, 50c@$5, very little unfrozen here; tangerines, 50c@$4; mandarins, 50c@$3.

VEGETABLES—A moderate, steady inquiry for potatoes at full prices. Other vegetables in moderate receipt, and firm for choice.

Cauliflower, fancy, per bbl	$4.00@$6.00
Cauliflower, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbage, per 100	2.50@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 6.50
Onion, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.37
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 1.87
Spinach, per bbl	1.00@ 2.00
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 70
Kale, per bbl	50@ 75

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.75@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.15
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 1.75
Scotch	2.00@ 2.10
Bermuda, prime	7.00@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50@ 4.50
English, per 168-lb sack	2.00@ 2.10

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull, but prices held unchanged. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 35@40c.

GAME—Quail more plenty; held unchanged, but top quotation more extreme. Other kinds generally steady. We quote: Quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2; partridges, frozen, per pair, 50@85c; grouse, 80c@$1.25; English snipe, Southern, fresh, per dozen, $2; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$2; do, red head, 50c@$1.50; do, m

THE FINANCIAL MARKET

An Apathetic Stock Market Broken by a Bear Raid.

THE COAL STOCKS ESPECIALLY WEAK

Reading Touches Its Lowest Price in Many Years—Further Decline in Jersey Central—A Victory for the Sugar Trust.

A bear raid in the last hour of business imparted a certain amount of life to a market which up to that time had been particularly apathetic. Last week's operations had practically eliminated the short interest from the market, and consequently it was open to attack. The force of the raid was centred against Jersey Central, Reading, and General Electric. The first named had been under pressure in the early part of the day, but it had resisted fairly well. In the last turn it broke from above 90 to 88⅝, and closed at 89¼, a net loss of 2⅛ points. Reading was depressed to 11⅝, the lowest point it has touched in several years. There was very little done in Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna, but they closed 2½ and 2 points respectively lower than on Saturday. General Electric sold down to 33, but closed at 33⅛, its net loss being only ¼.

The decline was helped by selling of Sugar. It had been bid up to 90⅞ on early information of the favorable decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Philadelphia case, and when the decision was announced there was an attempt to take profits on the good news. This resulted in a quick decline to 89⅝, and the close was only ⅛ higher. Chicago Gas opened weak, but became strong, and advanced sharply. The annual meetings of the companies in Chicago were indefinitely postponed, but it was given out that a conference of the contesting factions was to be held in this city during the present week. In the last hour the stock declined with the general market.

The Granger stocks were heavy on the large loss reported by the Chicago and Northwestern in gross earnings for December. The group closed with losses extending from ⅜ in St. Paul to ⅝ on Rock Island. Union Pacific was weak at the opening, but recovered most of its loss before the close. Louisville and Nashville was sold by London, as were other international specialties.

There was taken from the Sub-Treasury $650,000 in gold for shipment, but only a small amount of it will go by to-day's steamer. As the exchange market continues very strong, it is probable that later withdrawals will be made in round lots. The bond market was quiet and irregular, the January investment demand having exhausted itself. The sharp decline in wheat had a depressing influence on the general list. The close was at about the lowest prices of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $69,041,052, and balances $5,160,225. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $898,455.

In London call money was ¼ per cent., short bills 9-16 per cent., and three months' bills ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. The supply of bills was not equal to the demand. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95 9-16 and 96 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125@100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraphic, 20. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60¼@60½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27⅝d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $11,942,436, and the imports for the same period $275,318. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,667,118.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

DECLINED.

C., C., C. & St. L. 1⅜
Delaware & Hudson 2½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 2
Lake Erie & Western ..... ⅞
Louisville & Nashville ..... ⅞
New-Jersey Central 2⅜
New-York & New England 1
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf. 1
Peoria & Eastern ..... ⅝
Philadelphia & Reading ..... ⅝
Southern Railroad pf. ..... ⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron ..... ⅝
United States Cordage gtd. 1

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Union Pacific, 2⅛, to 9¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 55½; Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 57½; Illinois Central, ¾, to 90¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 17⅜; Lake Shore, ½, to 142; Ontario and Western, ⅝, to 16⅜; Kansas and Texas, ⅝, to 14½; Atchison, ⅜, to 4⅝; Erie, ⅝, to 10⅝; St. Paul, ¼, to 57½; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 14½, and Reading, ⅛, to 6½. Southern Railway sold at 11, and the preferred at 37. British Consols were firm, at 104⅞ for money, and 104 15-16 for the account.

Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f 16½c for checks.

Berlin Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 37 pfennigs for 90-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The committee of the second mortgage bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of which Johnston Livingston is Chairman, calls attention to the fact that no interest has been paid on the second mortgage bonds since April 1, 1893, and that as the gross earnings of the property show no signs of substantial improvement, it is to the interest of holders of second mortgage bonds to deposit their bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company in exchange for negotiable certificates of deposit.

—The Pullman Palace Car Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Feb. 15. The transfer books will be closed Feb. 1 and reopened Feb. 16.

—The Hudson River Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will remain closed until Feb. 3.

—February coupons of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	144	144	143	143	141	144	50
American Cotton Oil	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	23¾	24½	325
American Cotton Oil pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	70	70½	100
*American Sugar Refining	89⅝	90⅝	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜	89¾	27,358
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	92	92	92	92	92¼	315
American Tel. & Cable Co	93½	93½	93	93	92½	....	14
American Tobacco	98½	99	98½	99½	98½	98¾	2,082
American Tobacco pf	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	....	....	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	5
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	64½	64½	64½	64	64½	650
*Bay State Gas	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21¼	22	1,200
Canada Southern	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	49¾	50¼	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	500
Chicago Gas	73⅞	74¼	72⅝	73⅞	73⅞	73¾	13,920
Chicago & Northwestern	96⅜	96⅜	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	96	4,080
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71½	71¾	71¼	71⅜	71⅜	71¾	4,050
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	39	38	38	38	38½	1,400
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56¼	56⅝	56	56	56	56⅛	6,815
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	63⅝	63¾	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅜	3,280
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	17	17	17	17	17	17⅛	107
Consolidated Gas Company	130	130	130	130	128	130	20
Delaware & Hudson	130	130	129½	129½	129½	131	283
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162	162	162	162	161	163	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34½	35	20
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	10¾	2,010
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	100¾	102	100¾	102	101	102	15
General Electric	33⅞	33⅞	33	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜	5,400
Illinois Central	89½	89½	89½	89½	88	89	100
Kanawha & Michigan	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼	9¾	100
Laclede Gas	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	26¾	27¼	200
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16⅝	20
Lake Shore	139½	139½	139	139	139⅝	139	350
*Long Island Traction	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12	11⅞	12¼	670
Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	54⅝	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞	2,930
L., N. A. & Chicago	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7	7¾	5
L., N. A. & Chicago pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅞	600
Manhattan Con	107¾	108⅞	107⅝	108¼	108	108¾	1,475
Missouri Pacific	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	23⅝	23⅞	1,192
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝	23	250
*National Lead Co	37½	37½	37¼	37⅜	37⅜	37½	250
New-Jersey Central	90⅝	90⅝	88⅞	89¼	89¼	89⅝	4,770
New-York Central	99⅝	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	99½	99⅝	445
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	82½	82½	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	82	1,200
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	69	69	69	69	68	70	100
N. Y., L. E. & W	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	10	10¼	400
New-York, Sus. & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	15	100
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	43¼	4
North American	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	100
Northern Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	4	25
Northern Pacific pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½	250
Ontario & Western	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	1,099
Oregon S. L. & U. N	5	5	5	5	5	....	35
Pacific Mail	23	23¼	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	1,285
Pennsylvania Coal	320	320	320	320	310	330	133
Peoria & Eastern	2	2	2	2	1½	3	200
Philadelphia & Reading	12¾	12¾	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	4,220
Pittsburg & Western pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	31	33	40
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	45	45½	45	45½	45¼	48	80
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	117½	117½	117½	117½	117	118	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	34	200
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	111	111	111	111	109	111	50
Southern Railway	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	....	....	200
Southern Railway pf	10¼	10¼	10	10	10	10½	940
Southern Railway pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	35⅝	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅝	15⅝	15	15½	14⅜	15½	900
Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼	9½	20
Union Pacific	8⅞	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	9	9⅛	6,720
Union Pacific, D. & G	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅝	35
United States Cordage	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	300
United States Cordage pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	120
United States Cordage gtd	19	19	19	19	19½	21	140
United States Rubber	43½	43½	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	44	254
United States Rubber pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94⅝	17
United States Leather	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	200
*United States Leather pf	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	64	65	500
Wabash pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	14	14½	400
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87⅝	87¼	87⅜	87¼	87⅝	1,270
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10½	770

Total sales 110,785
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

$1,000 Atch, Top & S F 4s 120¾; $5,000 65⅜; $5,000 65⅝; $3,000 65⅜; $5,000 65⅝; $10,000 65⅝; $2,000 65¾; $8,000 66; $3,000 66⅛; $17,000 66; Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A $1,000 18¾; $14,000 19; $5,000 19⅛; At & Pac Gtd 4s $5,000 at 20F 48; B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s $10,000 110½; Brooklyn City 1st $10,000 113¾; Brooklyn Elev 1st $2,000 89½; B, C, R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s $4,000 97⅜; $1,000 97½; Canada So 1st Gtd $1,000 110⅝; $14,000 111; Cent of N J G M 5s $1,000 112½; $2,000 112¾; Cent Pac 6s, 1895 $1,000 100⅞; Cent Pac 6s, 1897 $2,000 102; Cent Pac 6s, 1898 $4,000 103½; Cent Pac L G 5s $1,000 93¼; Ches & Ohio Con 5s $1,000 103⅝; $2,000 103⅝; $6,000 106½; C & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s $2,000 93¼; $2,000 93¾; Ches & O Gen 4½s $15,000 74½; Chi, B & N 5s $1,000 105¼; Chi, B & Q Deb 5s $3,000 100⅜; Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s $5,000 88⅛; Chi & E Ill Gen 5s $3,000 97½; Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s $3,000 122¼; 25-Year Deb 5s $1,000 107¾; 30-Year Deb 5s $5,000 107⅝; $8,000 108; Registered $5,000 107½; Chi G L & C Co 1st $4,000 91¾; $8,000 92; Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts $4,000 40¼; $7,000 41; Chi & N W S F 5s $20,000 s3 110; S F Deb 5s, 1933 $25,000 s3 110; Chi, R I & Pac Ext 5s $4,000 102⅜; $7,000 102½; $1,000 102⅝; $2,000 102½; Chi, R I & P Deb 5s $3,000 91½; $3,000 91⅝; Chi, R I & Pac 6s $2,000 127; C, C, C & St. L 1st St Louis Div $1,000 90¼; Col, H V & Tol 5s $1,000 89; $2,000 88½; Col, N V & T G M 6s $2,000 88½; Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s $1,000 84; Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st 5s $4,000 108¾; Erie 1st Mortgage $5,000 108; Ft W & D C 1st $2,000 72¾; $3,000 73; $3,000 72; Gal Har & S A 1st $5,000 90; G B, W & St P 1st $10,000 56; H & T Cen G M 4s $6,000 62; Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented $2,000 107⅞; $5,000 108; $15,000 107¾; Kan Pac 1st Cons $1,000 75½; Kings Co Elev 1st $5,000 70; Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s $6,000 94½; $8,000 95; L E & W 2d 5s $2,000 103⅜; Mexican Int 1st 4s $8,000 70¾; $4,000 71; Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac 6s $5,000 118½; Terminal 5s $6,000 s3 109; Met Elev 2d $5,000 108.

Total sales $764,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..	Md. Coal pf	50	70
Alton & T. H.	23½	38¾	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	..	2
American Coal	90	..	Mexican Tel.	179½	190
American District Telegraph	35	45	Minn. & St. L., all as pd.	27½	30
American Express	110½	111½	Minn. & St. L. pf., all as pd.	46	48½
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	1¼	M., K. & Texas	13⅝	14¼
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	5	7	Mobile & Ohio	16	19
Bel. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..	*National Lead pf	84⅝	84⅞
Boston Air Line pf	102	..	National Linseed Oil	18	19
Buff., R. & P.	..	22	National Starch	6	8
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	62	National Starch 1st pf	45	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	48	..	National Starch 2d pf	20	35
Canadian Pacific	55½	56½	N. Y. Cent. C. & I.	5	9
Cedar F. & M.	..	4⅜	N. Y. & N. H.	198	200
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	118	..	N. Y., C. & St. Louis	13¾	14⅜
Chi. & Alton pf	167½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	30
Chi. & Alton	146½	..	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	23	23½
Chi. & E. Ill.	50	53	Norfolk & So.	60	..
C. & N. W. pf	144	145	Norfolk & Western	..	4⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf	188½	119	Norfolk & Western pf	18	19
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160	Northwest Tel.	104½	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	6	7	Ohio Southern	14	20
Col. Fuel & I.	25½	26	Ont. Mining	8½	12
Col. Fuel & I. pf	70	75	Oregon Improvement	11	12½
Col. & H. Coal	4½	5	Ore. R. & N.	20½	23
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	62	Peoria, D. & E.	3½	3⅝
Com. Cable	140	..	P., C. & St. L.	15	16½
Consolidated Coal	31	34	P., F. W. & C.	157	..
Denver & Rio Grande	10¼	11½	P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7	Pullman Palace Car Co.	156½	160
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	23	32	Quicksilver	1	2¼
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4	Quicksilver pf	13	14½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11	Rens. & Sar.	181	..
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	52½	53	St. Louis S. W.	4½	4⅞
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	40	St. Louis S. W. pf	9¼	9½
Flint & P. M.	2	8½	St. J. & G. I.	..	2
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Great Northern pf	102	104	St. P. & D. pf	90	100
G. B. & W. t. r.	1⅝	1⅞	Silver bullion ctfs.	..	60¼
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	3	3½	Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Homestake	18	..	T. P. Land Tr.	8	9½
Iowa Central	6	6½	Toledo & Ohio Central	88	45
Iowa Central pf	20½	22	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70	75
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1½	2
Keokuk & D. M. pf	15	..	United States Express	42½	44
Laclede Gas pf	88	85½	Utica & B. R.	150	..
Lake Erie & Western pf	72½	73½	Wabash	6	6¾
Long Island	85	87½	Wells-Fargo Express	106	113
L. St. L. & T.	4	..	W. & L. E. pf	39½	41
Mah. Coal R.	105	115	Wisconsin Central	3	4
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..	*Unlisted.		
Man. Beach	2½	5			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	89¾	91	89¼	89½	21,200	Gen. Elec.	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	2,140
Am. Tobac.	99	99	99	99	20	Louis. & N.	54½	54⅝	54	54½	910
T. T. & F.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	30	Manhattan	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	50
Chi. Gas	73⅝	74⅜	73	73½	8,230	Mo. Pacific	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	20
C., R. I. & P.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅛	63½	1,400	Nat. Lead	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	10
C., B. & Q.	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71¼	2,220	N. Y. & N. E.	32⅜	32⅝	31⅜	31⅜	300
C., M. & St. P.	50¼	50⅜	50	50⅛	6,940	N.Y., O. & W.	16¼	17¼	16¼	17¼	64
Chi. & N. W.	96⅝	96½	95⅝	94⅝	980	Phil. & Read.	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	540
Cent. of N. J.	90⅝	90⅝	88⅝	89	3,880	Pullman Pal.	159	159	159	159	120
Ches. & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	10	Union Pac.	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	380
Dist. & C. F.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	190	West. Union	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅜	290

Total sales 49,904

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d	19½	19½	19½	19½	$7,000	M., K. & E. 1st	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	2,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	5,000	Nor. Pac. 1st	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	2,000
B., C. R. & N. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000	Nor. Pac. 2d	83½	83½	83½	83½	2,000
C. & O. 4½s	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	5,000	R. I. 5s, c	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
C., G. L. & C 1st	92	92	92	92	3,000	R. I. deb. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	5,000
						South. R. 5s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	5,000
						Wabash 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	6,000
						Wabash 2d	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	4,000

Total sales $52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & V.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	180	Yel. Jacket	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Chollar	.54	.54	.54	.54	200						
Total sales					480						

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	56	$96,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 5 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
American Bank Note	42	45
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders	1½	3½
American Typefounders' pf	22	28
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	8	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18¼	19½
Beckton Construction pf	69	73
†Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.)	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	8	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	87	89
Brooklyn City Railroad	196¾	198
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	11	12½
Brooklyn Traction pf	60	64
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104¾	105½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	88¼	89¾
Celluloid Company stock	63½	67
Central & South Am. Telegraph	119	121
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	196	..
Central National Bank	120	123
Cent. Park, North & East River	101	166
Central R. and Imp.	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	70
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c bonds	46	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	47	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	140	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	67	72
Continental Trust	161	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	90	92
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93½	..
†Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	153	155
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110½	112½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	181	183
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	48	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity Co., Louisville	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	52½	56
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	212	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	94	96½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104	105½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	134	136
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¼	102¼
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106½	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
†Journeay & Burnham pf	91	95
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	95
†Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Ice Company	60	67
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	160
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	83
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	83
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	30	35
Long Island Traction	11⅞	12⅜
Lorillard pf	117½	118¾
Mutual Gas, New-York	153	156
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	62	68
Mahoning Coal R. R.	103	..
Merchants' Ex. National Bank	109	113
†Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	275	290
Mex. National Construction pf.	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	182	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co com.	9	11
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	..	93
National Park Bank	275	285
National Shoe and Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	64	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf.	..	88
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Traction common	15	16½
New-Orleans Traction pf	57	60
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	26	28
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. pf.	..	47
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	84½	85
Norfolk & W. B. R. Div. scrip	35	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
*N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	345	360
*New-York & Texas land scrip	90	..
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	97	98
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	101	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
*N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	700	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Valley R. R. 5s, 1938	..	46½
Ohio Land & R'y Purchase, M. 6s	80	84
Omaha & St. Louis common	1	4
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
Pennsylvania Coal	309	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	54	58
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	47	51
*Real Estate Trust Company	100	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	108½
Second Avenue Railroad	150	165
Sloss Steel 2d	58½	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	..
Standard Oil Trust	93½	170½
Standard Gas	40	42½
Standard Gas pf	90	91½
Staten Island Railway	56	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	210	220
*State Trust	194	201
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	112	114
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	94	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
15 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Walter G. Oakman, Alexander E. Orr, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to previous notices of this Committee, there have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, more than $3,940,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000 of said bonds.

In order to give time for additional deposits of said bonds, of which the Committee has been notified, the Committee hereby **FURTHER EXTEND** the time within which deposits of said bonds may be made without penalty with said Trust Company **TO FEBRUARY 1, 1895,** after which date further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the payment of Ten Dollars per bond in the discretion of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, January 16th, 1895.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall St., New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. Prior Lien Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Extension of Bonds for Forty Years at Four and One-Half Per Cent. Interest.

The NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY has made arrangements by which the extension of the above bonds, which become due on March 1, 1895, has been secured at Four and One-Half Per Cent. interest per annum, up to March 1, 1935, in accordance with an indenture executed on the 18th day of December, 1894, between the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as trustee. Holders in America of the said bonds who are desirous of having their bonds extended under the said indenture are requested to deposit them with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York on or before the 23d inst. A copy of the indenture of Dec. 18, 1894, may be inspected at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 William, or at the office of its President, Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., 71 Wall St., New-York. The bonds must be deposited, without the coupon due March 1, 1895, and accompanied by a duly signed list stating the numbers of the bonds deposited in consecutive order. A receipt will be given for the bonds deposited, and such receipt will be exchangeable within a few days after the deposit against the bonds deposited, enfaced with a stamp stating the extension to March 1, 1935, at Four and One-Half Per Cent. interest. The new coupon sheets will be delivered on presentation of the stamped bonds, and due notice will be given as soon as they are ready.

FREDK. W. SMITH, Secretary.
London Agency, 80 Bucklersbury, London, E. C.
Jan. 9, 1895.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

JUNIOR SECURITIES PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

A committee named in a plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, having received a deposit, under their plan, of more than a majority of the general mortgage bonds, while declaring the said plan ineffective and inoperative, have nevertheless notified **"the trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible."**

While this radical measure is proposed, no certainty of protection to the security holders junior to the general mortgage is provided for, except that it is suggested that, for such junior security holders who shall deposit their securities under the plan of Oct. 1, 1894, there will be offered participation in the reorganized property **"upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit."**

This exceedingly vague provision seems to the undersigned, who are **actual owners in their own right of junior securities to the par value of millions of dollars in the aggregate,** so unsatisfactory and dangerous that they have organized themselves as a committee to formulate a plan to protect the junior securities from elimination or unfair treatment, if the threat of foreclosure be carried out, which plan will, if necessary, provide for reorganization on a basis equitable to all classes of security holders.

Attention is especially called to the serious menace that the unnecessary foreclosure now threatened to be prosecuted gives, since, under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the reorganized company may be prevented from owning the valuable coal properties.

An immediate deposit of securities, including the stock, is essential, and such deposit is urged to be made with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against its temporary receipts, the time for receiving the same being limited to Feb. 15, 1895.

The undersigned have already so deposited their securities.

APPLICATION TO THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGES FOR THE LISTING OF RECEIPTS WILL BE MADE IN RESPECT TO EACH CLASS AS SOON AS A MAJORITY SHALL HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED.

A plan will be formulated by the committee for protection, and if necessary for reorganization, as soon as practicable, and not later than Aug. 1, 1895.

Should no plan be then formulated, or should the plan, when promulgated, be deemed unsatisfactory by any of the depositing security holders, the securities deposited may be withdrawn within twenty days thereafter.

It is proposed by this committee to add to its number from time to time, of which increase public notice will be given.

Depositaries in London and Philadelphia will be hereafter designated.

Dated Jan. 15, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR
NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 10th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest. Total offer not to exceed the amount of $10,082.39. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 23, 1895.

SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Aug. 15, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding $5,000. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 31, 1895, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the railway company for approval and acceptance.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

5% GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Pittsburg & Western Railway Co.
FOR SALE BY
ALLING & SECOR,

Bankers and Brokers, Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Investment Securities, Bonds and Stocks, bought for cash or on margin.
80 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executor.)

20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
42 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
50 shs. Canada Southern R'way Co.
110 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co.
10 shs. Continental Imp't Co.
$1,200 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Const. Deb. Certfs.
60 shs. United States Cordage Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Little Pittsburg Constr. Mining Co.
(By order of trustee.)
15 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
34 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
$2,000 West End & Riverside Electric Street R'way 1st Mtge. 6 p. c., 1912.
100 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Nassau Nat'l Bank, B'klyn.
$82,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Extension R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938, Nov., 1893, Coupons (Hypothecated.)
100 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank, (Ass'm't unpaid.)
40 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank,
60 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
$6,000 Coupons No. 12, due June 1, 1893, from bonds No. 51 to 250, both inclusive, of the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western R'way Co. of Fort Scott, Kansas.
1 sh. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. American Bank Note Co.
12 shs. United States Trust Co.
300 shs. Consolidated Electric Storage Co.
6 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$6,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. Registr. 5s of 1931.
540 shs. East Tenn., Va. & Georgia R. R. Pfd.
100 shs. Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western R. R.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(By order of George W. Lessels and Wilhelmina Lessels, Administrators of the Estate of William Lessels.)
10 shs. Calvin, Shafer Co., Limited, of 86 Cortlandt St., New-York City, $65 each.
Judgment of Wm. Lessels against W. H. Morris, $2,017.99, with interest from July 21, 1892.
Judgment of Wm. Lessels's Administrators against Robert J. Haire for $20.87, with interest from Dec. 5, 1893.
(By order of Herman F. Kanenbley, Receiver.)
749 shs. William H. Silberhorne Company, $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each.
25 shs. Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Co. of Waterbury, Conn., $25 each.
$1,000 Central Safe Deposit Co. of New-York 6 p. c. Bond, due Oct. 1, 1897.
3 shs. Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co. preferred, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company, in Louisville and Jeffersonville, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and such principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville.

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Dividends.

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, from the net earnings, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, payable on demand at the company's office, Austin, Penn.

E. O. CHENEY, Treasurer.

Jan. 17, 1895.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable Feb. 1, 1895.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25 to that date.

GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the kind.

REDEEM THE GREENBACKS

Long-Term Low-Rate Gold Bonds Should Be Issued.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT BANKERS

Comments on Mr. Cornwell's Reform Club Address—A General Assent to the Plan of Issuing Bonds.

The proposition now so generally accepted as incontestable, that the Government must provide for the redemption of the legal tenders by the issue of long-term gold bonds, which would be available as the basis of national bank circulation, was very well and clearly set forth by Mr. William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo, and of the New-York State Bankers' Association, in his address before the Reform Club in this city on Dec. 29. Briefly stated, Mr. Cornwell's plan is to issue $500,000,000 2½ to 3 per cent. gold bonds; cancel the legal tenders, with proceeds thereof; allow banks to issue currency to a percentage of 150, instead of 90, per cent. on the bonds—total circulation to be limited by capital. This address, printed in a little pamphlet, with the title, "A Way Out," was mailed to a large number of bankers throughout the United States, with the request that they would send to The Times a brief statement of their views. In addition to those already printed in The New-York Times, the following are selected from the large number of replies received:

F. W. Hayes of Detroit.

The Preston National Bank,
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read the article, and agree with a number of the statements made by Mr. Cornwall. The financial affairs of the Government are very like those of an individual. The Government has been able to borrow a large amount of money without interest for many years. Its creditors are now demanding payment, according to the terms of the obligations. Full payment cannot now be made; therefore, the Government should do exactly as an individual situated in the same way would do—refund its obligations for such time and at such rates of interest as will enable it to promptly and fully meet its liabilities in accordance with the terms thereof.

F. W. HAYES, President.

John R. Hooper of Baltimore.

Commonwealth Bank,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 12, 1895.

I have read "The Way Out"; it is a very

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

long step in the right way. One point very much neglected is that the "general asset security" for notes issued can be greatly abused South and West—and good people will be called on to pay the notes in much greater amounts than ever happened in the years passed. Protection at this point is not duly considered.

JOHN R. HOOPER, Cashier.

A. J. Frame of Waukesha, Wis.

Waukesha National Bank,
Waukesha, Wis., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Two of the principal features necessary to a sound banking system are unquestioned integrity of the currency and maximum of security to depositors. The foregoing facts prove that no scheme of banking ever devised can compare with our present national system in these two essentials. Cannot this system be perpetuated and a true currency reform accomplished by retiring the Government notes and transferring the burden of coin redemption to the banks? I believe it can in the following manner:

Let the Government refund all outstanding bonds into long-time consolidated 3 per cent. bonds—I say 3 per cent. because of the improbability of their selling below par, while a lower rate bond might.

Allow the banks to issue currency for the face value of bonds deposited to the extent of paid-up capital stock.

Abolish the 1 per cent. tax on circulation, and charge only for actual expenses.

For an emergency circulation allow any bank to take out 20 per cent. additional on a deposit of 5 per cent. bonds, the same to be retired within a limited time under penalty.

Legalize the issue of Clearing House certificates in cities with a population of 250,000 or over, allowing the banks holding them to count them as part of their legal reserve, say to the extent of 25 per cent.

Retire and cancel, first, the legal-tender notes, and then the Treasury notes of 1890 as follows: As soon as $10,000,000 of additional bank circulation is taken out in excess of the amount now outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury shall sell $10,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, and shall retire an equal amount of such notes, but not to exceed $10,000,000 per month. As often as $50,000,000 shall have been retired, the Secretary shall retire $10,000,000 additional with gold taken from the reserve required to be kept by the Government. At the end of six similar operations the war-measure greenbacks would be entirely wiped out.

Amounting to	$346,681,016
Also, 1890 notes, amounting to	13,318,984
Making a total of	$360,000,000
Substitute therefor—	
Additional bank notes of	$300,000,000
Gold paid out from reserve fund.	60,000,000
Total	$360,000,000

This will leave outstanding of Treasury notes of 1890 the sum of $138,290,283, with $40,000,000 of gold reserve still in the Treasury. Then retire the balance of these Treasury notes by coining silver dollars from the bullion purchased under the Sherman act, and issue silver certificates for them

To the amount of	$98,290,283
Also retire, with gold reserve balance on hand	40,000,000
Thus retiring the 1890 Treasury notes in full for	$138,290,283

and divorcing the Government from the banking business. The balance of the bullion in the hands of the Government, not coined, to be held to partially cover the depreciation of the coin in the silver dollars.

Require the banks under the present process of redemption to do so either in legal tenders of the United States or gold coin, or its equivalent gold certificates, until all legal tenders are retired, then in gold coin or certificates only.

Allow all banks of issue to hold 25 per cent. of their required reserves in national bank notes, as they are better than Government bonds, having the banks' responsibility in addition, and the $100,000,000 of gold coin paid out from the Treasury reserve might not fill the reasonable requirements as to reserve in view of the cancellation of about $400,000,000 legal-tender money, which, under present conditions, can be held as reserves.

Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell consolidated long-time 3 per cent. bonds to cover declining revenues under panic conditions, or whenever necessary to maintain the credit of the Government.

Require 33 1-3 per cent. of customs duties to be paid in gold coin or equivalent, which will amply cover all requirements.

Gold certificates to be issued by Sub-Treasurers on deposits of gold coin in any amounts, in order to save inconvenience to the public and abrasion.

Adjust the revenues of the Government so that they will not create a surplus, thus leaving a bonded debt of about $1,000,000,000 at a low rate of interest, instead of taking the money from the pockets of the people. If "a national debt is a national blessing," in that it helps cement the interests of the people together, surely this will do so, as it gives us a foundation for maintaining an unquestioned currency, which is of common interest to all.

Congress should pass courteous resolutions and mail to each of the Governors of the States, asking that recommendation be made to the Legislatures to pass laws governing the banking business on lines approximating those of the national banking system for commercial banks; and for the savings banks, trust companies, &c., receiving deposits, under some other safe system; and all subject to annual inspection, supervision, &c., by the proper department in each State. Rotten banks will oppose this, but sound ones will be strengthened by the process.

I believe if these recommendations were adopted, we should move slowly and with slight friction from a condition of distrust to one of confidence and returning prosperity, and without contraction or expansion. The interests of depositors in banks for our gold is either hoarded by the bank or forcibly paid out to other banks in our clearances. Our customers will not take it unless forced to do so. Hence, in my judgment, the only "Way Out" is the unlimited coinage of silver by the Government.

CARR McNATT, President.

E. E. Bentley of La Crosse, Wis.

Batavian Bank,
La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"A Way Out" is an approach toward the system which ought to be adopted. Yet in some of its features it is not likely to be accepted by the people.

There are two points which seem to have been evolved out of our past experience and the present discussions of the currency situation, both of which must be taken into account in the final settlement. The first is the need long felt by the banking world, but sharply accentuated by the experiences of 1893, of such a modification of our currency and banking systems as shall furnish under special demand a prompt expansion of the circulating medium or, as it is usually expressed, the introduction of the element of elasticity into our issues.

The second one is that our people demand that our currency have back of it some guarantee besides that of the issuing bank, and of sufficient strength at all times to satisfy the noteholder of the certainty of prompt redemption. The problem before the Nation is how the two ends, which seem in a measure satisfactory, may both be secured.

Mr. Cornwell's plan seems partially to fall in both of these respects. The provisions for contraction of the currency when redundant are not explicitly stated, and the proposal continued Government guarantee, when notes are not secured longer by Government bonds, will likely not be granted.

Probably in the new system our issues will proceed either from a great central bank as their source, whose capital shall be sufficient to secure beyond all question their redemption, or from some modification of the Clearing House certificates, which shall make them of a national instead of local character.

E. E. BENTLEY, President.

A. T. Averill of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The Cedar Rapids National Bank,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It seems to me that the only feasible plan at this time is a long-time, low-interest bond as a basis for national bank circulation, provided banks be allowed to issue currency up to the par value of the bonds deposited; remove all taxes on this circulation, except actual expenses to the Government, which the banks should pay; allow national banks to organize in small towns with a minimum capital of $25,000; allow national banks having a surplus of 25 per cent. or more to issue an emergency circulation at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, without bond security, on which the Government should receive from 4 to 6 per cent. during the time such emergency circulation is outstanding, and make it a first lien on the assets of banks issuing.

Regarding silver, if I were the supreme autocrat of the United States Government, I would gradually sell all the surplus stock of that metal, and pay my debts with it.

A. T. AVERILL, President.

Lloyd T. Pullen of Evansville, Wis.

Bank of Evansville,
Evansville, Wis., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am better pleased with the Baltimore plan than the one submitted by Mr. Carlisle. But the Baltimore plan, to satisfy me, would require several amendments. The proposition for the issue of 2½ to 3 per cent. gold bonds, coupled with Carlisle's currency plan, is, in my opinion, entirely feasible, and, if handled properly in canceling the legal-tender notes, and as a basis for a "national currency," will soon relieve the country of its present distress and financial embarrassment.

I am not only in favor of funding the floating debt of the Government in long bonds, drawing a low rate of interest, but I think at the same time it will be necessary to refund our "bonded indebtedness" in similar gold-bearing bonds as fast as such arrangements can be made and entered into. And, by all means, let the banks issue the currency and take care of it, such currency to be secured by Government bonds every time.

LLOYD T. PULLEN, President.

Henry W. Yates of Omaha.

Nebraska National Bank,
Omaha, Neb., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have the highest respect for Mr. Cornwell and any views he may express, but I am not prepared to say that I think his suggestions, even if free from objections, are practicable at this time.

In the result to be attained, I agree thoroughly with him. The world should be made to know and understand that this country proposes to maintain the gold measure of value so long as the balance of the world requires it, no matter what species of currency it may use, and that Congress should legislate to this end in some emphatic manner. I do not believe, however, that the withdrawal and cancellation of the legal-tender notes are absolutely required for this purpose, but, on the contrary, think some other course of action may be found which will be equally effective without the threatened contraction involved in his proposition. I say "threatened contraction" because I do not think it by any means certain that national bank currency would be issued to the extent of the notes withdrawn. The responsibility of redemption in gold would not be an unmixed blessing, and it is a question if prudent and careful bankers would care to run this risk. But, granting that this latter difficulty might not exist, it still follows that it would be no easy matter to convince Congress and the country that, after having maintained a Government currency for thirty-five years, it is now found necessary to fund it into interest-bearing bonds, and replace this circulation with notes issued by private corporations upon the credit of the Government.

In my judgment, the practical course to follow is to disturb the existing order of things as little as possible, but remove those features which are the cause of all the existing distrust. In a time like the present the volume of paper currency is in excess of the demand for it, consequently money congests in the great financial centres, and, following the great law of supply and demand, gold is exported to other countries, where it is either in greater demand or where its investment rests upon a surer foundation than now seems presented here. The volume of money will again be needed with us so soon as business revives and industrial and commercial enterprises are once more undertaken.

To keep this money with us, all distrust as to security must be removed, and the interest rate must be increased. This can be done and accomplished easily by Congress authorizing the issue of Treasury notes bearing interest payable at maturity with the notes and legal tender for their face, running from one to three years, as may be deemed advisable, and used in the purchase of gold for the reserve fund, a like amount of non-interest-bearing notes being temporarily retired, but reissued, when needed, for the redemption of these interest notes. Even at the low rate of 2 per cent. per annum it is my belief that these notes would draw all the gold the Government requires. The issue of such notes would be in accord with the practice of the Government at a number of periods in its past history, and certainly should be preferred to the issue of long-time bonds, which must absorb at times much-needed capital and be a constant tax to maintain.

Other desirable changes might be made in our currency, such as reducing our note circulation to one kind of money and limiting its issue to notes exceeding $10, so as to provide for an increased circulation of silver. But these questions are not pertinent to your inquiry.

HENRY W. YATES, President.

H. F. Jahn of Ironwood, Mich.

First National Bank,
Ironwood, Mich., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I heartily indorse the views contained in the pamphlet entitled "A Way Out."

H. F. JAHN, Cashier.

A. N. Talley of Columbia, S. C.

Central National Bank,
Columbia, S. C., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The discussion of the problem of currency reform in Congress and in the leading journals, quickened and intensified by the period of unprecedented financial disaster through which the country has just passed, has awakened the public mind to the supreme and present necessity for such reform. To effect it, without disturbing the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the country, is the vital question which confronts us; and this, I am persuaded, after careful consideration of the Baltimore and Carlisle plans, would best be effected by some such scheme as that submitted by Mr. Cornwell, with the amplification contained in his address before the Reform Club of New-York City.

I think it would be safe to say the trend of enlightened public opinion favors the retirement of the greenbacks, the redemption and cancellation of the Treasury notes by the sale of the silver purchased under the Sherman act, and such modification of the National Bank act as will confer upon the currency the safety and elasticity demanded by trade and commerce. The provisions of the Cornwell proposal give promise of effecting these financial reforms safely and as speedily as the integrity of the stupendous interests involved will permit.

A. N. TALLEY, President.

George W. Berry of Rockland, Me.

Lime Rock National Bank,
Rockland, Me., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The William C. Cornwell plan for the perfection of the banking law, entitled "A Way Out," seems to me to be the most wise and proper plan that has thus far been presented by any banker. He strikes the nail on the head when he says the greenback should be retired, and in their retirement replaced with national bank notes.

He should have gone further and said that the banks throughout the country should have the privilege of purchasing the bonds issued by the Government for the purpose of retiring the greenbacks, all that they need, at their face value, without premium, the supply of course to be based upon and regulated by their capital stock. Thus all banks could obtain by purchase their proper proportion of bonds, and no more, which would put a stop to any speculation in them by any syndicate, to the detriment of the banks requiring them in order to increase their circulation. The banks purchasing the bonds would be all the while aiding the Government with funds to retire the greenback, and, by increasing their circulation, would be simply changing the greenback into national bank notes, thereby shifting the responsibility of redemption from the Government on to the national banks, thus still keeping up the circulation for business purposes, causing no financial disturbance, and doing away with the greenback, which is now causing all the trouble, and must be retired in order to restore confidence and relieve the Treasury, thus taking a new departure in the right direction to the satisfaction of the business community, which would redound to the benefit of all classes of our people. This plan is feasible and safe, and I hope some such may be adopted.

GEORGE W. BERRY, President.

H. B. Wynn of Yankton, S. D.

American State Bank,
Yankton, S. D., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read carefully the pamphlet entitled "A Way Out." There is in it nothing of the solution of the currency problem. It merely puts off to a darker to-morrow the settlement of the issues which are pressing to-day. It encourages the retirement of the greenback, than which no better circulating medium has ever been in the hands of the people. It increases the power of the national banks, already a factor in the Government of the Nation that should be abandoned. It leaves the currency of the whole country on the single gold basis, a situation which has already caused declining prices, hard times, and widespread distress. There can be no final and scientific settlement of the currency question save by the restoration of bimetallic basis. The money of the country must be issued by the Government or distress is sure to follow sooner or later. Any money standard that destroys the price of farm products and impoverishes labor and makes money scarce is one that this Nation does not want. Bonds give no relief. We want confidence.

H. B. WYNN, Cashier.

George W. Berry of Rockland, Me.

Lime Rock National Bank,
Rockland, Me., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"A Way Out" seems to be the most wise and proper plan that has thus far been presented by any banker. Mr. Cornwell strikes the nail on the head when he says the greenback should be retired and replaced with national bank notes. He should have gone further and said the banks throughout the country should have the privilege of purchasing the bonds issued by the Government for the purpose of retiring the greenbacks at their face value, without premium, the supply to be based and regulated by their capital stock. Thus all banks could obtain by purchase their proper proportion of bonds and no more, which would put a stop to any speculation in them by any syndicate to the detriment of the banks requiring them in order to increase their circulation. The banks purchasing the bonds would be all the while aiding the Government with funds to retire the greenback, and, by increasing their circulation, would be simply changing the greenback into national bank notes, thereby shifting the responsibility of redemption from the Government on to the national banks, thus still keeping up the circulation for business purposes, causing no financial disturbance, and doing away with the greenback, which is now causing all the trouble, and must be retired in order to restore confidence and relieve the Treasury, thus taking a new departure in the right direction to the satisfaction of the business community, which would redound to the benefit of all classes of our people. This plan is feasible and safe, and I hope some such may be adopted.

GEORGE W. BERRY, President.

T. P. Larue of Columbus, Kan.

Cherokee County Bank,
Columbus, Kan., Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There is no doubt that Mr. Cornwell's plan is a good one. But the trouble is, the people do not understand it, and our Congressmen are afraid of popular condemnation. I tell our people here that this move is for the benefit of the Government, and not the banks; that it is not the banks' desire to take this great burden of redemption from the Government's shoulders and load it on to themselves, and that the Government has found itself confronted with a great responsibility in the way of furnishing gold for export, and this is a move to put this responsibility on the banks. These are the facts in a nutshell.

If the leading papers of the United States would come out and so represent to the people, there would be very soon such a pressure brought to bear on Congress that it would soon dispose of the question.

The average Congressman fin

WILL STICK TO LAIDLAW

Through Ninety Trials and for Ninety Years Says Mr. Choate.

MR. SAGE UNDER SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT

Suit Against the Banker in the Jury's Hands and a Sealed Verdict Expected to be Returned To-day.

Russell Sage's fate in the fifty-thousand-dollar-damage suit brought against him by William R. Laidlaw will be determined to-day.

The trial of the suit was completed late last evening, and as the jury had not agreed after half an hour's deliberation, Justice Patterson ordered them to bring in a sealed verdict to-day.

The closing hour of the trial was marked by an unusual demonstration. In summing up for Laidlaw, Joseph H. Choate declared that he would stick to his client "if there are ninety trials and it takes ninety years to try them."

As he uttered these words there was a resounding burst of applause from the big crowd of spectators that filled the room. Justice Patterson pounded angrily with his gavel, but the applause did not subside for several moments. When quiet was restored, Justice Patterson said, sternly:

"If anything like this happens again, I will have the guilty ones brought to the bar and punished."

There was no further applause after this, but the crowd gave unmistakable evidence of its sympathy for Laidlaw several times in a less boisterous manner.

Mr. Choate's speech was devoted almost entirely to the moral dissection of Mr. Sage, and he went at his task with a vim that showed he enjoyed it.

Mr. Sage looked on with decided disapproval written on his countenance, but he seemed to realize that he was helpless to prevent Mr. Choate's scathing arraignment, and he contented himself with patting the floor impatiently with his feet, shaking his head with marked emphasis, and shifting about in his chair when the storm of words got too warm.

"For years," declared Mr. Choate, "Sage has been engaged in a business that blunts the sensibilities. If you think you can believe what he has said in his own defense, all right."

Mr. Sage looked indignant remonstrance, but Mr. Choate went on gathering force with every word. He spoke about the $1,000, which, according to Mr. Kendall, had been paid to the Wall Street millionaire for "commission." He said:

"Sage was President of the Bank Note Company, and it was to his interest to put the certificates of the company on the Stock Exchange; and Sage could do this. He was so powerful that he had only to say to a merchant come, and he cometh; to this broker go, and he goeth; and to this banker shell out, and he shelleth. He had the power to put these certificates on the lists, and then on the stand he denies that he ever got a commission. When the books of the company were shown to him, then he admitted that $1,000 had been given to him roy Mr. Kendall as a present—he, the President of the company, receiving $1,000 as a present for a benefit he had acquired for his own company.

"This admission was enough to brand him. If he had been on trial across the hall, in the Oyer and Terminer, and had made admissions like these, like the police, what would have been the result? If you do not believe his story about this 'present,' then you have the right to disbelieve all he says."

In the very next breath Mr. Choate, referring to the $18,000 which Mr. Kendall had testified to paying to Mr. Sage, said:

"Why don't they disprove these things? It was robbery—downright robbery. The defendant is a swindler and a robber, convicted out of his own mouth. Compare the two men on the stand. Laidlaw's honest statement, and Sage's skulking, evading, lying, mumbling, and sneaking; contradicting flatly the testimony that he swore to as the truth in the latest trial."

After paying his attention to Mr. Sage at some length in this strain, Mr. Choate came to that part in his summing up where he was interrupted by the outburst of applause.

"I have often been asked," he said impressively, "how I could afford to give so much time to a case in which the plaintiff was known to be penniless. I hope it shall never be said that a plaintiff is deserted at this bar because he has been made poor by the acts of the defendant. There has been every effort made to tire Mr. Laidlaw out. I stick to him because I believe that he has a good cause and an honest one, and I will stick to him if there are ninety trials and it takes ninety years to try them."

Col. James, in his closing argument for Mr. Sage, confined himself closely to a discussion of the evidence.

"I am not going to be uncharitable enough," Col. James declared, "to say that Laidlaw did not believe what he swore to. But with him it is admittedly entirely a case of memory, and Laidlaw himself has told us that about the severest injury he suffered from the explosion is the practical destruction of his powers of memory."

With Mr. Kendall Col. James was less tender.

"This man," he said, "is an avowed enemy of Mr. Sage. He says he was robbed by Mr. Sage, and that Mr. Sage conspired against him. He is a prejudiced witness, and was not called by the plaintiff on the last trial for this reason. He differs in his statement from Laidlaw and all the other witnesses, and his testimony cannot be taken. His memory was faulty on everything."

Before the summing up was begun quite a number of witnesses had been marched across the witness stand. About the most interesting was William R. Wilder, who was formerly Mr. Kendall's attorney, and whom Mr. Kendall, while on the witness stand, pointed out as "that rascally lawyer, sitting there." Mr. Wilder was called by Col. James, and, as he took the stand, he said:

"I should like to see Col. James and Mr. Choate —"

Before he could get any further Mr. Choate broke in, saying:

"You can't see me any nearer than you are now."

To prevent any further unpleasantness Col. James hastened to ask:

"Mr. Wilder, did not Mr. Kendall say, on a ferryboat in 1892, that he would bring old man Sage to his knees and would get even?"

Mr. Wilder at first said something about "the relations of lawyer and client," and finally answered that Kendall had said so.

"No questions," said Mr. Choate, shortly, much to every one's surprise, when the witness had finished.

C. E. James also made an interesting witness. He lives in Chattanooga, Tenn., is interested in railroads, and is not in any manner related to Col. James. He was in Mr. Sage's office at the time of the explosion, and contradicted certain portions of Laidlaw's testimony regarding the happenings in the office after the appearance of Norcross, the dynamiter.

"Are you indebted to Mr. Sage?" asked Mr. Choate on cross-examination.

"I am."

"How much do you owe him?"

Col. James objected, and the question was ruled out.

Charles A. Gardner, a lawyer, who was with Mr. Sage in the drug store after the explosion, swore that he had not heard Mr. Sage say to any one that but for Laidlaw he would have been a dead man, as Mr. Kendall had testified.

WILL OF EX-ALDERMAN SEAGRIST

The Major Part of His Fortune Will Go to His Niece.

The provisions of the will of ex-Alderman Nicholas Seagrist, who was known as "The Sage of Bloomingdale," and who died on April 15 last, will be carried out, as Surrogate Fitzgerald has given a decision admitting the will to probate.

Mr. Seagrist left an estate estimated to be worth $375,000. He executed a will eight hours before his death, by the terms of which he left all of his personal estate, estimated to be worth $250,000, to his niece, Mrs. Theresa Seagrist, together with one-half of his real estate, and the rest of his estate to his other nephews and nieces.

Seagrist had been a bachelor, and was advanced in years when he died. Mrs. Seagrist was his favorite niece. He had lived with her for some years. Although he was very feeble when the will was executed, he was able to hold the pen and sign his name.

His nephew, F. W. Seagrist, Jr., who, under the will, is to receive one-eighth of the realty, claimed that there was another will, which, however, could not be found, and that this one had been executed as a result of undue influence, when his uncle was in such a condition as not to understand what he was doing.

Surrogate Fitzgerald is of opinion that Mr. Seagrist was perfectly competent to execute the paper, even though it was signed but a few hours before his death, and that there was no evidence of any undue influence. He says that it would not have been surprising if Mr. Seagrist had given all of his property to this niece, who was his favorite and of whom he always spoke in the highest terms. She was represented in the contest by Lawyer Bernard J. Tinney. Her husband, Frank Seagrist, is an executor under the will.

WILL OF EX-JUSTICE SHEA.

Property for the Wife and Children—Disposition of Treasures.

The will of George Shea, former Chief Justice of the Marine Court, executed on March 29, 1894, has been filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate. The testator leaves all his property to his wife, Angelica B. Shea, for life, and upon her death it is to go to their children, Mary Ritter Shea, Alice, the wife of Charles E. Glidden, and George Shea.

The son George died the day of the funeral of his father, last week. His share of the estate will go to his sisters upon their mother's death.

The special bequests mentioned in the will, which, however, do not take effect until after the death of the widow, are: To Mrs. Fredericka Beardsley Gilchrist, the bronze lion and tiger, by Barye, and the stands and tablets on which they are placed; to his son George, the bronze bust of the infant Henry IV. of Navarre; to his daughter Mary, the Boucicault set of Sèvres china, and to his daughter Alice, the bronze bust of Charlotte Corday, which is the original first casting of that modeled at Rome in 1848, by Clesinger.

The daughter Mary is also to get the house 4 Oak Street, Brattleborough, Vt., and all its contents, after the death of her mother. The wife has authority to sell the law books of the ex-Judge and keep the proceeds for herself.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW TO TESTIFY

He Appears as a Witness in the Case Against H. L. Brown.

The case of Henry Lionel Brown, who lives at 44 West Ninety-eighth Street, and who was indicted for receiving 31,000 postage stamps from William B. Smith, convicted of stealing them from the Government Bureau of Engraving at Washington, was called for trial yesterday afternoon before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Brown was at the time of his arrest in the advertising and brokerage business on his own account. He is well connected and well educated.

Among the witnesses present yesterday to testify in the case was Chauncey M. Depew, who will vouch for the good character of the young man and his high social connections in Westchester County.

Six witnesses from the Government Bureau of Engraving and Assistant United States District Attorney at Washington, Tracy L. Jeffords, were also present.

Brown's case will go on again to-day, when Mr. Depew will probably be called to the stand.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS HELD

The Prisoners Said to Have Circulated Bad Money in Harlem.

The six young men who were arrested by secret service agents Sunday on a charge of making counterfeit coin were yesterday held in $2,500 bail each for examination on Jan. 25 by United States Commissioner Shields.

They are Charles Coyle, twenty-one; William Coyle, twenty; Thomas Ryan, twenty-two; John Clancy, twenty-four; John Coyle, twenty-five, and Thomas Coyle, twenty-eight. They were all arrested in the basement of 303 East Seventy-sixth Street, where the officers discovered a quantity of counterfeit coins of various denominations and a milling apparatus.

A number of coins and molds are supposed to be buried in the cellar, and the premises will be thoroughly searched. The prisoners are said to have circulated a large quantity of bad money in Harlem through saloons and small storekeepers.

IN FAVOR OF THE GOULD-SAGE SIDE

Decisions by Justice Patterson in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home Suit.

The Gould-Sage party in the Kansas Pacific bond fight scored victories all along the line yesterday. Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court handed down three decisions against the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis, which is seeking, on behalf of the Kansas Pacific bondholders, to compel the Gould heirs and Russell Sage to pay about $11,000,000 to make good a trust fund said to have been misappropriated by Jay Gould and Russell Sage.

Justice Patterson grants a motion made by Col. E. C. James on behalf of the defendants to make the Union Pacific Railway and its receivers parties to the suit. The Justice also denies a motion made by the plaintiff to vacate an order for the examination of Russell Sage before trial, and in addition the Justice orders that the plaintiffs must reply to the defense setting up the statute of limitations as a bar.

Oliver S. Teall Fined $100.

Oliver S. Teall, who on the jury list in Part IV. of the Supreme Court is put down as President, with an office at 309 Broadway, and a residence at 23 West Twenty-first Street, was fined $100 by Judge Andrews yesterday for not attending as a juror when he had been drawn in the panel.

Will Manage Mrs. Widmayer's Estate.

The findings of the Sheriff's jury that Mrs. Johanna Barbara Widmayer, the widow of George Widmayer, is incompetent to manage her affairs by reason of old age, and not insanity, has been confirmed by Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court, who yesterday declined to grant a new trial of the case.

Judge Barrett appointed the Continental Trust Company committee of the old lady's property and grants an allowance of $100 each to the Commissioners in the matter, E. L. Jacobs, Howard Ives, and A. M. Brockway. Lawyer M. H. Cardozo, who instituted the proceedings, is granted an award of $500.

Demurrer in a Lottery Suit.

A demurrer was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Charles H. Murray, John A. Morris, and Zachariah E. Simmons to the complaint of Harry F. Watson of East Orange, N. J., administrator of the estate of James D. Watson, who was a member of the firm of C. H. Murray & Co., composed of the defendants, who in 1868 held a contract for twenty-four years with the Louisiana Lottery Company to draw and operate all lotteries and grants conferred on the company.

The suit of plaintiff, which was begun in October, 1894, is to recover the divisible interest represented by shares held by plaintiff. The demurrer alleges that the plaintiff is a foreign administrator, and that the claim is outlawed.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Caesar L. Pinto, who, on Dec. 5 last, was held by Justice Taintor in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged by Evelyn Stedecker with having forged her name to a check for $5 on the Second National Bank, and who was bailed in the sum of $500, was surrendered to the District Attorney's office yesterday by his surety. It was thought that Pinto was about to leave the country, so Recorder Goff raised his bail to $1,000. Pinto furnished the amount in cash, and got his freedom.

—Henry Thomas, Jr., of Hillburn, N. Y., a molder in the employ of the Ramapo Iron Works, who was arrested in December on a charge of making spurious coins, was yesterday acquitted by a jury before Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 613—Herman Sparf and Hans Hansen, plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California.—Judgment as to the defendant Hans Hansen affirmed and as to the defendant Herman Sparf reversed, and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict as to the defendant Herman Sparf and award a new trial as to him.

No. 151—William Stuart, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Easton.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Judgment reversed with the costs of the plaintiff in error, and cause remanded, with leave to apply for amendment and for further proceedings.

No. 582—Henry C. Rouse, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. Annie Letcher.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

No. 649—The Postal Telegraph Cable Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Wirt Adams, revenue agent, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

No. 675—The United States, appellant, vs. E. C. Knight Company et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

No. 11 (Original)—Ex parte, in the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners.—Order entered admitting the petitioners to bail, and fixing the 25th of March as the date for hearing argument on the rule to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue.

No. 512—James Connors, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Resubmitted by E. T. Wells and M. F. Taylor for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Conrad for the defendant in error.

No. 515—The United States, appellant, vs. John I. Davenport.—Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Dodge and Felix Brannigan for the appellant and by R. R. McMahon for the appellees.

No. 551—The United States, appellant, vs. Mervin B. Converse.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Maxwell for the appellant.

No. 710—George Andrews, appellant, vs. Benjamin Swartz, Sheriff, &c.—Submitted by George M. Shipman for the appellant and by William A. Stryker for the appellee.

N. 728—The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Thomas G. Hayes and W. S. Bryan, Jr., in support of motions and by George H. Bates in opposition thereto.

No. 162—Lucien Baker, appellant, vs. Samuel N. Wood et al.—Argued by H. M. Teller for the appellant and E. O. Walcott for the appellees.

No. 164—The Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works, appellant, vs. Philip Medart et al.—Submitted by M. A. Wheaton, T. J. Kierce, and H. R. Taylor for the appellant and by William M. Eccles for the appellees.

No. 165—George E. Belknap et al., appellants, vs. George F. Schied.—Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Conrad for the appellants and continued by J. H. Miller for the appellee.

The day call for Tuesday, Jan. 22, will be as follows: Nos. 165, 139, 166, 167, 168, 169, 775, 424, 14, 807.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

33—Flynt Building and Construction Company vs. Brown. 45—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Electric Engineering and Supply Company. 61—Humphreys's Homœopathic Medicine Company vs. Hilton. 65—Foppes vs. United States. 66—Steiner, Kahn & Co. vs. United States. 67—La Manna vs. United States. 73—Loundes vs. barge Ernest M. Munn. 74—Appleton vs. Ecaubert. 75—Ecaubert vs. Appleton. 76—Phillip vs. steamship Energia.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

People, &c., vs. Robert W. Buchanan, appellant.—Argued by Charles W. Brooke for appellant, De Lancey Nicoll for respondent.

George Prentiss, as guardian, vs. John S. Weatherly and another, as executors, appellants.—Submitted.

Aurilla Foy vs. Maud L. Dixon, as administrator, appellant.—Submitted.

The day calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 76, 81, 89, 24, 46, 90, 92.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—White vs. Bruns.

Class IV.—2—Bach vs. Corrigan. 3—Johnson vs. Schopp.

Class VII.—4—Weiss vs. Greenwald. 5—Seelig vs. Lamoureux. 6—Reinhardt vs. Greenwald. 7—Ivone vs. Wetzler.

Class VIII.—8—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 9—Reusens vs. Cross Creek Mining Company. 10—Matter of Manhattan Street, (in re De Veau.) 11—Koehler vs. Keyes. 12—Holbrook vs. Chalmers. 13—Richmond vs. Richmond. 14—Matter of Birdseye. 15—People vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Company. 16—Scanlon vs. Scanlon. 17—Reed vs. Tone. 18—Morgan vs. Bay State Beneficiary Association. 19—Ballie vs. Ballie. 20—Kuntz vs. Stein. 21—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 22—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 23—Dehler vs. Farmers' Feed Company. 24—Rice vs. Geoghan. 25—Hoexter vs. Burne. 26—Matter of Allgood. 27—Castner vs. Duryea. 28—Herbert vs. same. 29—Burmeister vs. Bargous. 30—Spiess vs. Einstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Divorce.—2527—Malis vs. Malis.

Law and Fact.—Case on—1868—Coffin vs. Leach. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1882—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1901—Graham vs. Graham. 2507—O'Bierne vs. Rullis. 509—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1665—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prine Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 1810—Day vs. Brown. 1088—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Eichold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit-Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— —, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

5538—Shevlin vs. Shevlin. 1102—Rowley vs. Padelford. 2167—Knoch vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2682—Knudsen vs. Boyes. 5557—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c. 2578—Williams vs. Wells. 2606—Koch vs. Haffner. 2554—Dounce vs. Singer & Guersbey Company. 2437—Dolen vs. Waesnech. 5706—Gleason vs. Mehrbach. 5511—Gentner vs. Anthony. 2386—Tarbox vs. New-York Stencil Works. 2108—Davis vs. Runkle. 1471—Hess vs. Currier. 279—Coquard vs. Carter. 2569—Wallace vs. Frank. 2570—Wise vs. same. 2571—Morse vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 23.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

13—Eichler vs. Eichler.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1029—Van Ingen vs. Cockerill. 938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 606—Dee vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 2578—Sickles vs. Herold. 1230—Her vs. Lesser. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 2582—Barber vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1229—Jahoda vs. Eldridge. 1281—Reich vs. Cochran. 1146—Cavagan vs. Hauling. 1208—Aller vs. White. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1054—Schweinberg vs. Le Boutillier. 1297—McIlroy vs. Wronkow. 2517—Lawler vs. French. 1211—McAuliffe vs. Newcombe. 1224—Lichtenstein vs. The Mayor, &c. 1227—Same vs. same. 1275—Fitzsimmons vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 2584—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

152—Kalish vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 153—Skelly vs. same. No other case will be taken up this term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

706—Hammerstein vs. Koster, Bial & Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

876—Sarner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 568—The Mayor, &c., vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1249—Siebert vs. Allhause. 1225—Yates vs. Farrell. 1633—Stamford vs. Guidert. 1100—Connolly vs. Thorp. 1084—Wallner vs. Blaurock. 470—Shaferman vs. Jacobs.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

802—McCabe vs. Park. 1129—Yung vs. Starin. 1680—Lonergan vs. Manoth. 1447—Rider vs. Jackson. 1331—O'Connor vs. Schnepel. 1272—Driggs vs. The Mayor, &c. 337—De Kraft vs. De Kraft. 1084—Thompson vs. Loesen. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1118—Heagney vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1041—Sheehy vs. Utah-Nevada Stage Company. 1540—Lipman vs. Gray.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Estate of William Beck at 10:30 A. M. 1004—Will of James Barry at 1:30 P. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M.—Hannah O'Connor, Frederick W. Muller, Cartherine S. Muller, Caroline Klockman, Peter Peterson, Rebecca Babbitt, at 2 P. M.—Emile Klinge, Matthew V. Cable, Peter Jaeger, Maria Louisa Coe.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

926—Revocation of Probate—Sarah A. Day. 1014—Contested will of Samuel Busch.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

830—Stockton vs. Rogers. 802—Gibson vs. Manning. 435—Charity Organization Society vs. Springer. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 575—Mastin vs. Rosenthal. 1254—Communipaw Coal Company vs. Fish. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 308—United States Varnish Company vs. Kiernan. 804—McCarthy vs. Mahon. 1250—Manchester vs. George M. Allen Company. 2821—Goodman vs. Sexton. 715—Hickey vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company 885—Teschner vs. Teschner. 146—Kup vs. Horner. 312—Meyer vs. Moloney. 884—Rottenberg vs. Nevins. 467—Rosenberg vs. Jordan. 823—Corell vs. Roth. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 329—Siegel vs. Hoffman. 1239—Brannigan vs. Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railroad Company. 1246—Vanduso vs. Aitken. 1248—Hess vs. Rothschild. 1259—Clark vs. Chamberlain. 433—Cowan vs. Mestanlz. 434—Same vs. Meyer. 1244—Simons vs. Bernstein. 1308—Eastman Company vs. Weinstock.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1136—Berry vs. Selchow. 1147—Adler vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 1150—Taube vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 3006—Reid vs. Sexton. 1134—Roberts vs. Hess. 1161—Frazier vs. Lawrence. 1164—Sellers vs. Sellers. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1168—Baldfield vs. Lless. 2807—Newcombe vs. Hyman. 1285—Hagedorn vs. Buckwell. 1295—Aulbach vs. Gill. 708—Weschler vs. Auerbach. 222—Le Blanc vs. Pleasants. 898—Prenkman vs. Schneider. 900—Same vs. same. 516—Adler vs. Bachrach. 1137—Fitzgerald vs. Timony. 1155½—Hecht vs. Heerwagen. 1156—Green vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1526—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 230—Johnson vs. Greif. 518—Cohen vs. Bachrach. 1222—Joseph vs. Bush. 1225—Glauckoff vs. Jackson. 1229—Barber vs. Treadwell & Harris Biscuit Company. 1237—Aspell vs. Ashton. 1238—Skelly vs. Bernheimer. 67—Kelly vs. Handibode. 739—Starkweather vs. McClelland.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1134—Hellinger vs. Meyer. 1125—Riley vs. Strong. 268—Glasburner vs. Scallion. 968—Martin vs. Coleman. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 2628—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 1110½—Doppler vs. Doscher. 1117—Balheimer vs. Urban. 1010—Lynch vs. Weiss. 1183—Markowitz vs. Hamburger. 3026—Hopkins vs. National Waterproof and Fibre Company. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 976—Dolan vs. Nestor. 2625—Whalen vs. Gorton. 1009—Stern vs. Man. 1180—Harlan vs. Simpson. 1196—Rosera vs. Glueckman. 1197—Turner vs. Bishop. 2911—Siedle vs. Butler. 591—Jowes vs. Burtis. 963—Fox vs. Schlessinger. 2428—Reilly vs. J. Calvin Shafer Company. 98—Sloane vs. Breck.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3213—Flannery vs. McLean. 2952—Moss Engraving Company vs. Bailey. 3155—Esberg-Bachman Leaf Tobacco Company vs. Rosenstein. 3188—Seymour vs. O'Connor. 3187—Hartman vs. Kraus. 3238—Simers vs. Mathews. 3047—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Brasse. 3212—Carrere vs. Dunn. 2963—Wilhelm vs. Schofield. 3268—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company vs. Lehman.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1372.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for The People.

1—James Ray. 2—Joseph Morin. 3—Charles Simon. 4—William Beggs.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I, room.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—George Muller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—John Hannon. 2—Harriet Reisebeck. 3—Charles E. Brooks. 4—William Fisher. 5—Charles Ritz. 6—Sing Wing. 7—Michael Stahlo.

Pleadings.—1—William E. Midgeley. 2—John Straub. 3—George Fick. 4—Henry C. Spinnler. 5—The Myers Excursion and Navigation Company, (a corporation.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—John Curtis. 2—Victor Miller. 3—William J. Jordan. 4—William Wolf. 5—Marco Rovere and Timothy McCarthy. 6—Damasa Cusson. 7—Giuseppe Montalo. 8—Patrick Ward.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Thomas Reilly. 2—Julius M. Nisson. 3—May Ward and Mary Welsh. 4—Frank M. Nicholas. 5—Joseph Austerowich. 6—Jesse Johns. 7—Joseph Muller. 8—William Brawley and James Burke. 9—Marie Deteris. 10—John La Rowe. 11—John Stringer and William E. Conway. 12—Albert Alberts. 13—William Killam. 14—Joseph Heitz.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Knecht vs. Carmon—William L. Findley. Sprague vs. Reilly—William L. Findley. Milliken vs. Lewis, (two cases)—Adrian H. Larkin. Bank of British North America vs. Boyle—Hamilton Odell.

Andrews, J.—Bodine vs. Brown—John H. Judge.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Jencks vs. Work—Frank Schaeffler.

McAdam, J.—Townshend vs. Shaw—A. C. Anderson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Herman Cohen vs. Lindsay Founta'ne—William H. Ricketts.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Wilbur W. Thomas vs. Foreign Reference Company—Percy L. Klock.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Richard P. Francis vs. Clinton G. Baker—John Holden.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Landon, J.

776—Freedman vs. Crowell. 660—Deen vs. Worthington. 783—Stillwell vs. Cook et al. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 794—Caulfield vs. Smith. 817—Coppock vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 819—Spring vs. Bowne. 822—Burke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 882—Collins vs. Accident Insurance Company. 1465 and 1479—Sherwood vs. Woodcock et al. 1688—Cox vs. Gallagher. 970—Dykman vs. Bank of New-York. 633—Rahmsden vs. Long Island Railroad. 284—Stehlin vs. Jamaica Road Company. 1369—Gater vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and another. 841—Magner vs. Kabatschiek. 844—Kessler vs. Mutual Benefit Association. 846—McDonald vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad and another. 848—Giles vs. McLean. 849 and 850—Hensey vs. Ennis. 851—Robinson vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company. 857—Murphy vs. Casey and another. 858—Nuding vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 786—Dundy vs. Stewart. 222—Mahler vs. Woolsey. 852 and 853—Landergan vs. Hanley. 855—Muret vs. Ellis. 856—Worth vs. Metropolitan Railway Company. 857—Gourian vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 858—Dolan vs. United States Insurance Company. 859—Cummings vs. Brown.

Highest number reached on regular call, 859.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.

41—People, ex rel. Cochrane, vs. Welles et al. 136—Goldsmith vs. Parker. 137—Wright vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 138—Ryder vs. same.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, C. J.

1012—McKeever, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 709—Hamilton, Jr., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1050—Elfinger vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 963—Wynne vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1018—Von Salzen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1157—Kiernan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1174—Herbert vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 790—Martin vs. Stein. 1245—Pagan vs. Kelly. 870—Rosenson vs. Vollweiler. 339—Toenges vs. Morsch. 1298—Heps vs. Regli. 1159—Schnaidt vs. Bulck et al. 1117—Bayer vs. Kille. 606—Nolan vs. Bracken. 1187—Degnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 130—Simonson vs. Heindrickson. 596—Lopkes vs. Fransmathez. 1009—Cassidy vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 468—Goldsmith vs. Adams & Sons Company. 1051—Wassmer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1252—Klee vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 851—Young, administrator, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 998—Beckett vs. Hoyt. 1079—Pilger, infant, vs. Mock.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J. 167—Bentley vs. Bentley. 133—Wust vs. Wust.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Henry D. Jackson, Clara D. Lufkin, Jeannetta Hess, J. McDonald Mulchaey, Nathan Bernstein, Anton Kern, William Moore, Harry F. Dorlon, Charles Denheimer, and Caroline Engel. Contested calendar at 10:30. 7—The will of Sarah D. Williams.

CAPT. SCHLEY RELIEVED FROM DUTY

Commander Snow to Succeed Him as Lighthouse Inspector Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—An important order was issued to-day by Secretary Herbert, which will have the effect of relieving, as Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District, (which embraces New-York Bay and Harbor,) Capt. Winfield S. Schley. Capt. Schley has been on this duty since March, 1892. His term, therefore, expires on March 1 next, and he will be relieved by Commander A. S. Snow, who has been on waiting orders since November last. Commander Snow's last duty was in charge of ships at the Naval Academy, and he is a competent officer.

The duty to which Capt Schley will be assigned has not yet been determined. He stands No. 15 on the list of Captains, and his prominence and service entitle him to a prominent command afloat. There are, however, too few such commands at the disposal of the department, and it is probable that some of his seniors, who are either on leave, on waiting orders, or on shore duty, must be provided for before Schley can again be sent to sea. He has had his average sea service, and enjoys the distinction of being the officer above the grade of Lieutenant Commander who has been least unemployed since his entrance

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Second Avenue Railway to be Purchased by a Syndicate.

NEGOTIATIONS NEARLY COMPLETED

J. & W. Seligman Represent the Purchasers—A New Traction Company Formed, with $6,500,000 Capital—Issue of Bonds.

At the office of J. & W. Seligman, in the Mills Building, the statement was made yesterday that an option on the stock of the Second Avenue Street Railroad, in this city, was held by that firm as the representative of a syndicate. It is expected that the purchase and transfer of the property will be completed within a few days.

The control of the Second Avenue Railway Company has been in the market for some time. It was purchased last Fall by S. H. G. Stewart of 40 Wall Street, acting for himself and others, and Mr. Stewart intimated yesterday that negotiations were pending with a new syndicate.

This new syndicate proposes to organize as the Consolidated Traction Company of New-York, with a capitalization of $6,500,000, and an authorized bonded indebtedness of $9,500,000, of which $2,000,000 will be seconds. Of the issue of $7,500,000 of first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, $1,960,000 are to be held in escrow to retire old issues, $4,040,000 will be issued, and $1,500,000 will be held in the treasury for betterments.

According to the prospectus of the new company a little more than $7,500,000 is to be paid for the property, and it is calculated that by replacing the present horse power with mechanical equipment, the value of the property will be increased to $12,000,000 at the lowest calculation. The total cost of real estate, including buildings, now owned by the Second Avenue Company is $1,202,254. That company also possesses the unusual advantage of owning two parallel lines, (excepting on First Avenue, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets,) extending on the east side of Manhattan Island from one end to the other; in addition to which it owns one cross-town line from East River (Astoria Ferry) through Central Park to Eighth Avenue.

The gross earnings of the Second Avenue line for the year ending June 30, 1894, were $1,017,450. The members of the new syndicate estimate that under mechanical equipment (cable or electricity) the earning capacity would be increased fully 40 per cent. They cite the fact that the operation of the cable in Third Avenue increased the earnings of that line more than 42 per cent.

In addition to J. & W. Seligman, the following influential firms are interested in the new syndicate: Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Clark, Ward & Co., and Russak & Herzog. The syndicate, it is said, will pay about 200 for the stock of the present company.

UNION PACIFIC MAIN LINE.

Judge Sanborn Places It Technically Under a Separate Receivership.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—United States Circuit Court Judge W. F. Sanborn rendered his opinion to-day in the application of Winslow S. Pierce of New-York for a foreclosure of the first mortgage on the Union Pacific Railroad properties embraced in the main line, extending from Omaha to Ogden. The application asked for a separate receivership and other concessions in the interest of the first mortgage bondholders. A spirited fight was made by the representatives of the Union Pacific receivers, John M. Thurston and Judge W. R. Kelley, both of Omaha. The arguments made Saturday were resumed this morning.

Judge Sanborn issued an order covering eight pages of closely typewritten matter appointing the same receivers, pending the settlement of the foreclosure proceedings. These receivers are E. Ellery Anderson, Oliver W. Mink, George W. Doane, S. H. H. Clark, and Frederic R. Coudert. Under the court's ruling they will manage this property separately, and an absolute injunction is placed upon the sale of any part of it.

William D. Cornish is appointed Special Master. He is an old railroad man, residing in St. Paul. The order issued by the court is the first step to foreclosure and to secure the sale of the main line. Under the court's instructions to-day the receivers are liable, so far as the main line is concerned, to the first mortgage bondholders exclusively. The next step will be a suit filed by Winslow S. Pierce for the bondholders in Omaha.

Judge Sanborn placed all the papers in the hands of Judge W. R. Kelley, Assistant General Solicitor of the Union Pacific, who will act as their custodian until their final presentation in court. All the proceedings here were conducted in chambers. When Judge Sanborn delivered his opinion only a few attorneys were present. Winslow S. Pierce represented the bondholders, and Judge Kelley the Union Pacific receivers.

Hocking Valley Election.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Valley Railway Company, held to-day in this city, the present management was continued for another year. The election for Directors resulted as follows: H. W. Putnam, Jr., and Dudley Evans, New-York; C. W. Hinchman, Philadelphia; J. H. Stewart and E. H. Zurhorst, Sandusky; Chase Andrews, Zanesville; Sid G. Gray, W. E. Guerin, H. D. Turney, G. C. Hoover, F. J. Picard, G. W. Sinks, Theodore Leonard, and C. D. Firestone, Columbus. In the election 48,000 shares were represented.

Orland Smith, First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was a Director, but declined to serve. The vacancy will be filled at the next meeting of the Board of Directors. Immediately following the election the Board of Directors organized by electing the following officers: President—W. E. Guerin; Vice President—F. J. Picard; Secretary—H. D. Turney; Treasurer—G. C. Hoover.

Mr. Putnam, one of the new Directors, is a son of Henry Putnam, the largest stock and bond holder in the road. He is one of the wealthiest young men in New-York. Mr. Hinchman represents the Philadelphia interests, which hold from $600,000 to $800,000 in bonds of the road.

Atchison Reorganization.

Representatives of the Atchison Joint Reorganization Committee authorize the statement that the alternative propositions submitted by that committee were considered in London yesterday by the London and Amsterdam committees of Atchison security holders. Regarding the stock assessments, three suggestions are under consideration. One is, that the stock shall be assessed $12 per share and the income bonds 2 per cent., in which event the income bondholders are to be required to guarantee the payment of the assessment on the stock.

Should it be decided to assess the stockholders only $10 per share, the income bondholders would be called on to pay 4 per cent. without any guarantee in regard to the payment of the assessment on the stock. The third suggestion was made at the instance of some of the large stockholding interests, and would provide for a smaller assessment on the stock and an increase in the contribution asked from the income bondholders.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The total tonnage of freight shipments east bound out of Chicago last week was 48,588 tons, against 41,846 tons the week before and 80,073 tons the same week last year. The Baltimore and Ohio carried 7,187 tons, and the other lines hauled as follows: Erie Railway, 5,523 tons; Michigan Central, 4,754 tons; Wabash, 3,782 tons; Lake Shore, 4,653 tons; Fort Wayne, 4,920 tons; Pan Handle, 4,939 tons; Grand Trunk, 2,659 tons; Nickel Plate, 3,575 tons, and "Big Four," 1,902 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Although the new association of Western and transcontinental lines for the purpose of preserving rates seems still remote, the lines interested have entered into an agreement to maintain rates, and have finished the rate sheets and fixed on Feb. 15 as the date for putting them into effect.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that suits will be instituted against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad by insurance companies for amounts aggregating $1,000,000, as the result of the disastrous lumber fire on the south branch of the Chicago River Aug. 1, 1894.

—The Milwaukee and Northern Railroads have voluntarily offered to pay at once the taxes due in South Dakota next March, amounting to $200,000, and the money is being paid. Offers have come to the State Treasurer for more than $100,000 of warrants at par.

—Atchison's earnings continue to increase. The statement for the second week in January shows an increase of $16,817 over the corresponding week of last year.

—Stockholders of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Road will hold their annual meeting in Toledo on the 6th of next month.

—Vanderbilt Presidents will meet in this actual direction of affairs as President of the Nickel Plate.

—Vanderbilt Presidents will meet in this city on Thursday of next week.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Mr. Bagby's Musical Morning.—The ballroom at the Waldorf was crowded at Mr. Bagby's musical morning yesterday, despite the decidedly unpleasant weather. Mlle. Miramar, who is a young soprano engaged for the Metropolitan Opera House, made a great success. Signor Russitano and Victor Herbert were received with enthusiasm. The programme was as follows:

Souvenir de Spa, Fantasie de Concert.. Servais
Victor Herbert.
Il mio tesoro..... Mozart
Signor Russitano.
"Caro Nome"..... Verdi
Mlle. Julia Miramar.
Offerta (written expressly for Signor Russitano)..... Mines
Signor Russitano.
(a) Bagatelle.....
(b) Petite Valse..... } Herbert
(c) Melodie from "Prince Ananias" (by request).....
Mr. Herbert.
Waltz..... Venzano
Mlle. Miramar.
Mazurka..... Popper
Mr. Herbert.
Orton Bradley at the piano.

—Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.—A pleasant dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Kendal was given by Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong at their residence, at 176 Madison Avenue, on Sunday evening.

Dinners and Dances.—Dinners were given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. William Astor will give a large dinner party this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon will also give one of their pleasant dinners. Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller will give a dance at their town house, 29 Fifth Avenue, on Jan. 28. Mrs. Edward Lauterbach will give a dance for her two charming daughters on the 29th inst. Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer of 244 Madison Avenue will give a dance on Jan. 30.

—The Toronto Cricket Club Ball.—Among the New-York people who are expected to attend the ball to be given by the Toronto Cricket Club on Thursday evening will be Sir Roderick and the Misses Cameron and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould. They will attend the carnival at Ottawa, and from there go on for the ball. Lord Ava, heir of the Marquis of Dufferin, is also expected to be present. The ball is to be one of the most elaborate social affairs ever given in Toronto. The new conservatories of the pavilion will be open for the first time, and will be filled with magnificent flowers.

—Weddings in Brooklyn.—A pretty morning wedding in Brooklyn on Wednesday will be that of Miss Frances Rudd to Marvin T. Lyon. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rudd of 758 St. Mark's Avenue. The wedding of Miss J. Estelle Davis of 194 Lincoln Place to Joseph Gordon, a well-known clubman in New-York, will take place soon after Easter. Another wedding to take place at about the same time is that of Miss Helen Young of Carroll Street to Howard Maxwell of Eighth Avenue.

—Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb's Cotillion.—Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb gave a cotillion at their home, 680 Fifth Avenue, last evening. About 130 guests were present. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Webb. The favors were very pretty. Dr. and Mrs. Webb expect to give another cotillion within two weeks.

—Cooper-Erving Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Emily Erving to Henry Woodward Cooper will take place this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Erving of 6 West Twenty-second Street.

—Mrs. William D. Sloane's Dinner.—Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a dinner at her house, 642 Fifth Avenue, last evening.

DRUG CLERK OESPER'S CASE CONTINUED

Two More Weeks Granted the Prosecution for Preparation.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 21.—The case of the State Dairy and Food Commission against Drug Clerk John Oesper, better known locally as the "second Paskola case," has been continued again. Justice Winkler was ready to go ahead with the trial this morning, but the counsel for the prosecution wanted more time, ex-Judge Dye declaring that he was not prepared to go on, as he had been under a misapprehension as to the date set for the hearing.

The lawyers for the defense said that they objected to a postponement, as they had brought witnesses here from the East, and were prepared to proceed to trial. Justice Winkler decided to give the prosecution a little more time and overruled a motion of the defense to dismiss the case. Feb. 4 was finally set as the date for the hearing.

The motion to dismiss was based on the claims that a criminal case cannot be continued for more than twenty days without the consent of the defense, and that in this instance no such consent had been given. Oesper's arrest took place more than a month ago, and his lawyers argued that the twenty-day limit stood in the way of a further continuance. The Justice held, however, that there had been an agreement to the first continuance, and overruled the motion. An exception to this ruling was taken by the defense.

Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The collections of internal revenue for the first half of the present fiscal year from all sources have been $81,847,566, an increase over the corresponding period of 1894 of $8,919,971. The principal items were: Spirits, $48,886,336, an increase of $7,376,379; tobacco, $15,157,649, an increase of $1,193,686; fermented liquors, $18,490,977, a decrease of $117,166; oleomargarine, $910,969, a decrease of $161,648, and miscellaneous, $342,232, an increase of $269,539. The receipts for December were $2,292,950 less than for December, 1893.

TEN HOURS' LABOR LAW

Amendment Suggested to the Legislature by the State Arbitrators.

INSPIRED BY THE BROOKLYN STRIKE

Unless the Statute Is Changed, They Say, It Will Remain a Constant Irritant and Source of Contention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration adopted to-day a special report to the Legislature on the Brooklyn strike.

After reviewing its efforts to secure a settlement of the differences between the companies and their employes and giving the correspondence between it and Mayor Schieren, all of which has been published in The New-York Times, the board says:

However the existing troubles on the Brooklyn street railroads may be settled, the statute with regard to the hours of labor will, unless amended so as to explicitly state and settle what shall constitute ten hours labor, remain a constant irritant and source of dissatisfaction and contention on the part of the employes.

The companies construe and enforce the words "ten hours' labor" to mean labor while the cars are moving upon the rail, without taking into account waiting time at either end of the routes.

Thus, by the evidence taken, it was shown that upon one line where there were eight regular runs a day, there was waiting time of three minutes at each end, making forty-eight minutes a day, during which the conductors and motormen were on duty and in charge of their cars, but for which they received no compensation.

However this method of computation of time of labor came to be established, it is clearly not within the terms or intent of the law, and is not just, as the employes contend.

With a view, therefore, to removal of this cause of the present strike, and prevention of its agency in working further trouble on lines of street railroads, it is suggested that Chapter 529 of the Laws of 1887 be amended so as to prescribe that the "ten hours labor to be performed within twelve consecutive hours, with reasonable time for meals," provided for as a day's labor, shall commence when the employe reports for service as required by the rules of the employer, and cease when the employe, upon their expiration, is relieved from duty for the day.

The report was submitted to the Legislature at its session to-night.

In the Assembly to-night, Mr. Friday introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The City of Brooklyn is now in a state of siege and under martial law, arising from the disturbance incident to the great trolley strike; and

Whereas, The First and Second Brigades of the National Guard of the State have been summoned to perform active duty to protect the lives and property of the residents of that city; and

Whereas, As the railroad companies refuse to accede to the demands of their employes, and the men are firm in their determination to hold out for what they claim are but just and reasonable demands and fair compensation for service rendered; and

Whereas, The lives of the citizens of Brooklyn have been and are being imperilled in consequence, property has been destroyed, and the city put to untold expense for the maintenance of military forces to enforce the laws of our common people; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, for a better protection of the lives and property of our citizens, this Legislature appoint a special committee of five of its members to examine into the cause leading up to the strike, fix the basis of responsibility therefor, and report to this Legislature at their earliest possible moment their conclusions, with such recommendations as will prevent a recurrence of the same.

The resolution was laid on the table.

NEGLECT IN THE HARTFORD POST OFFICE

A Misdirected Letter That Could Easily Have Been Delivered.

It is a regulation of the Postmaster General's Department that Postmasters shall use all due diligence in the delivery of letters, even where the address is defective or almost illegible. This rule is faithfully carried out in this city, and instances have been known where remarkable feats have been accomplished by the New-York postal force in finding the proper person to whom to deliver a letter. No such record can be made of the Hartford, Conn., Post Office, from which a letter was recently returned to this city, after being held for a month, bearing evidence that the postal authorities had neglected the most simple means for finding the person addressed.

The letter in question was addressed to a gentleman connected with The Hartford Telegram. By a natural mistake of the writer, it was addressed "Editorial Rooms, Hartford Telegraph." There is no such paper as the "Telegraph" in Hartford, but there is a "Telegram," which pays rent for a box in the Post Office. The words "Editorial Rooms" should have shown to any Postmaster that the letter was intended for some newspaper, and "Telegraph" and "Telegram" are sufficiently similar in spelling and sound to suggest at least a trial of the "Telegram." But no such trial was made, and after remaining a month in the Hartford Post Office, the letter was returned to the writer, stamped "Correct address not in Hartford, Conn., latest City Directory." The letter was an important one, and the failure to deliver it resulted in a good deal of inconvenience to the person addressed.

Incidents of this kind illustrate the perfect system which prevails in this city under Postmaster Dayton. A letter of this kind, in which the error in the address was so manifest on its face, could not possibly go astray in New-York, or in any other city where the clerks of the Post Office were made to feel the responsibility of their positions.

COLLECTIONS FOR HOSPITALS

An Increase from Some Sources and a Decrease from Others.

A meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Hospital. President George Macculloch Miller presided.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Morris K. Jesup, Jacob H. Schiff, William Alexander Smith, Robert Olyphant, A. B. Ausbacher, R. Vanderembde, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, Dr. A. K. Isaacs, George P. Cammann, Jonas Weil, and F. G. Lloyd.

Frederick F. Cook, the General Agent of the association, made a report upon the collection now in progress. He believes that the collection, when all returned to the General Treasurer, will show an increase over last year, and the same could be said of the result through the trade auxiliaries and upon the Exchanges.

There has been this year a falling off in the box collection and in the gifts of individuals sent directly to the General Treasurer; and to overcome this and to assist in bearing the extra burden which has been laid upon the hospitals by the grip, (which increases largely not only the number of patients but makes it necessary to provide extra nurses and other attendants to take the places of those on the regular staff that are attacked by it,) the association determined to issue a special appeal for additional contributions.

The annual election resulted in the re-election of nearly all the old officers, as well as members of standing committees. A vacancy on the Distributing Committee, caused by the death of Jesse Seligman, was filled by the election of Edwin Einstein.

Delaware's Senatorial Fight.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 21.—The eighth ballot for Senator was taken by the Legislature in joint session to-day, resulting: Higgins, 10; Addicks, 6; Massey, 3; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 8, and Tunnell (Dem.) 1.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A PLOT OF UP-TOWN LOTS SOLD YESTERDAY.

Some Good Property, Including a Piece on Fifth Avenue, in the Auction Offerings To-day.

Messrs. Tracy & Russell have sold to William J. Kirkpatrick, at about $13,000 each, eleven lots at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-first Street, extending half the block up the avenue. The street lots face the entrance of the Presbyterian Hospital. All the property is restricted to private dwellings.

Capt. Bartholomew Post has bought the three-story factory 339 East Forty-eighth Street at $14,000.

The sales in partition of the Rafferty property, in West Thirty-sixth Street, set down for yesterday, were adjourned by William Kennelly to the 30th inst.

For to-day, the most notable of the auction sales is that by Mr. George R. Read of property on Fifth Avenue connecting with three parcels on West Thirty-sixth Street. The following is a complete list of the auction offerings to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 67 Montgomery Street, east side, 47.6½ feet north of Cherry Street, 21.10½ by 58.7 by 20.5 by 57.5½, two-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, 11 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 102.2½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $34,970.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 536 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,555.

By A. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, William B. Bristow, referee, 10 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 21.11½ by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $37,670.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 207 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,300; on prior mortgage, $12,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 404 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 66 feet east of First Avenue, 26 by 180, six-story brick factory, with boilers, machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $36,620.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, auction sale, 398 Fifth Avenue, west side, 76.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth Street, 27.7½ by 125; also 3 West Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining in rear and forming an L, the latter being 25 by 98.9, with four-story brownstone building, with stores on avenue and four-story dwelling on street; also 5 and 7 West Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining, two four-story brownstone dwellings, each 25 by 98.9.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nelson Avenue, s s, 350 feet west of Union Street, by William Doonan of 10 West Sixty-third Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 30 College Place, by William Engel of 229 West Sixteenth Street, six-story brick store and loft; cost, $15,000.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, by Carlos S. Cook of Fulton Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $7,500.

No. 72 Charles Street, by Joseph Mandelbaum of 22 Catharine Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $24,000.

Broadway, east side, 850 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, by Augustus Van Cortlandt of Tuxedo Park, one and one-half-story frame toolhouse; cost, $250.

No. 20 College Place, by Columbia College, alterations to five-story manufactory; cost, $10,000.

Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, by Flora Pohalski, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 358 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, by Nathan Kantrowitz, alterations to two-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 375 Hudson Street, by Trinity Church Corporation, alterations to two-and-one-half-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $800.

No. 38 Sixth Avenue, by Walden Pell, alterations to three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Battery Place, by the Hemenway estate, alterations to five-story brick hotel; cost, $6,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Regular real estate brokers in Brooklyn are interested in the preparation of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature providing for the licensing of brokers. The purpose is to get rid of the curbstone brokers and other irresponsible persons. The bill will fix license fees between $100 and $250 for each broker. A similar provision may be called for with regard to New-York City brokers, should the present movement for a Board of Registered Brokers come to naught.

A plan has been filed by James Burke for a five-story brick flat, 22 by 80, for six families, on the west side of Cumberland Street, 81.8 feet south of De Kalb Avenue, to cost $10,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 21.

88TH ST, 136 West; Herbert B. Turner and wife to Mary B. Turner..... $1
5TH AV, 673; Davis H. McAlpin and wife to Adelaide McAlpin Pyle..... 1
MADISON AV, s w corner of 90th St, 100.8x76.8x87.9x irregular; Henry Rothschild and wife to John H. Parker..... 1
123D ST, 342 to 346 East; Evelena Dunning to Hattie C. Chase..... 4,254
124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Nathan Kaplan and wife to Adolf Hindenlang..... 13,750
1ST AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 106th St, 20x95; Gottfried Katz to Maria Katz. 1
63D ST, s s, 106.5 ft e of 1st Av, 75x100.5; John McCarthy and wife to James J. Loonie..... 1
88TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Magdelena Bach to Magdalena Dyroff..... 14,000
LEWIS ST, w s, 100 ft s of Delancey St, 25x75; Charles Faber to Annie Kirsch..... 1
BARCLAY ST, 36 and 38; Theodore De Witt to Nicholas Benziger and another..... 1
SAME property; Louis Benziger and another to Theodore De Witt..... 1
12TH ST, 146 West; Henry Aplington and wife to Burnett C. MacIntyre... 21,375
SUFFOLK ST, 112; William M. Hoes, referee, to Benedict A. Klein..... 18,750
LAFAYETTE PLACE, 7; Louise N. Osborne and husband to Louis M. Jones and another..... 41,000
SUFFOLK ST, 112; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser. 20,750
12TH ST, 511 East; Henry H. Schulte and others to Lizzie Muller..... 21,000
STANTON ST, s s, 25 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; Max L. Jackson to Philip Bouton..... 1
12TH ST, 117 East; Andrew Maguire to Acosta Nichols..... 1
12TH ST, 119 East; John E. Kaughran to same..... 1
86TH ST, n s, 136.4 ft e of 5th Av, 17x88x irregular; Julia A. Collender to William Nelson..... 22,350
50TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; David H. McAlpin and wife to Adelaide McA. Pyle..... 1
42D ST, s w corner of 10th Av, 100x98.9; Rosena W. Smith, executrix, to William Campbell..... 84,000
AMSTERDAM AV, 603; Amy Marsh to David Anderson and wife..... 1
70TH ST, 18 West; Thomas J. Brennan and others to Jane E. Campbell..... 10
57TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Robert J. Hoguet and wife to Charles W. Doherty and another..... 1
87TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 100x100.8; Leopold Edlitz to George W. Ruddell..... 50,000
21ST ST, n s, 395 ft e of 7th Av, 20x98.8; Mary A. G. McLochlin to John H. Bishop..... 1
3D AV, w s, 106.10 ft s of 179th St, 18x90; Adelaide A. Brown to Emma Brown..... 1
BATHGATE AV, w s, 110.5 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; Emma Brown to Adelaide E. Brown..... 1
FRANKLIN AV, e s, 470 ft s of Jefferson St, 15x150; Reuben M. Provoost to William Wach..... 1,800
3D AV, w s, 352.8 ft n of 169th St, 25x107; William M. Ryan and wife to Eliza H. Miller..... 1
81ST AV, s s, 577.2 ft w of 160th St, 25x100.4; same to Cornelia Stabler. 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 90.11 ft n of Dawson St, 25x87x19.2x100; Simon Dassie and another to Casper Steinhacher and wife..... 2,900
FOREST AV, w s, 60 ft s of Cedar St, 20x100; Maria Simon to Karl P. Untall and wife..... 3,475
182D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to William P. Hurbut and another..... 4,800
ROGERS PLACE, w s, 633.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.6x86; Sigmund Cohn to Carrie Gill..... 1
WILLIAM ST, n e s, Lot 76, map of North Melrose, 50x96.5; John Ubelhoer to Henry Ubelhoer..... 600
148TH ST, n s, 425.3 ft e of Morris Av, 20x106.6; Henry Hoyt to Paul Halpin..... 2,200
LOTS A, B, C, and D, color yellow, partition map of William Crafts and others, High Bridge; Harriett M. Rose to Katharine Anderson and others..... 1
AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 181st St, 100x100; Charles E. Runk and wife to John C. Hegelein..... 10
FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 229.10 ft n e of 158th St, 95x153.6x 60x226.7; Zimri West and wife to Arnold H. E. Schramm..... 13,000
PUBLIC DRIVE, n e s, 158.2 ft n w of 158th St, 59.2x247.6x52.6x262.11; same to same..... 10,100
8TH AV, 2,218; Elizabeth Euler to Solomon Farian..... 27,300
119TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; John R. Strong and wife to Annie C. Valentine..... 17,000
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 139th St, 24.11x100; Charles J. Bough to Lawrence F. Carroll..... 14,000
107TH ST, s w corner of West End Av, 50.11x100; Alexander Walker and another to Daniel S. Slawson. 10
81ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 98.9; the Catholic Church of the Epiphany to Ann M. Phillips..... 2,686
LEXINGTON AV, s e s, 49.4 ft s w of 27th St, 23.11x95; executors of Magdalena Froelich to Catharine Frech, executrix, &c., of J. J. Frech..... 22,500
ANTHONY AV, w s, 796 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 79.10x39.11x 78.6x44.10; Michael Clayton and wife to John W. Rogers..... 750
SIMPSON ST, w s, 227.1 ft n of Lyon St, 25x100; Frederick Reinschmidt to Lena Reinschmidt..... 10

Recorded Mortgages.

BANNISTER, Ellen, to Alice S. H. Davies, executrix; 2,698 and 2,700 3d Av, 5 years..... $8,000
BERGEN, John H., and another, individuals, to Sarah A. Wright; s s of 146th St, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 1,000
BROCKNER, Jefferson, and wife to Mary J. Kerrigan and another, trustees; n s of 40th St, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 8,900
BOEHMER, Frederick C., and another to Anastasia Caddle, general guardian; 251 West 32d St, 7 year... 4,000
BRADY Mary E., to The Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 102d St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 2,000
BENTON, Elizabeth, and others to same; 91 Liberty St, 3 years..... 20,000
CRAFTS, William, to William G. Ver Planck and another; Lots E, F, and G, partition map of William Crafts and other property, (three mortgages,) 1 and 2 years..... 16,362
CAMPBELL, William, to R. W. Smith, executrix; n w corner of 10th Av and 42d St, 5 years..... 68,000
CHASE, Hattie C., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 342 to 346 East 123d St, 1 year..... 10,000
DALY, Mary, John J. Brannan; w s of Creston Av, 769.9 n of Wellesley St, 9 months..... 185
FROMMER, Florentina, and another to the John Kress Brewing Company, King's Bridge Road, s e corner of 175th St, demand..... 800
FRIEDEL, John, and wife to Mary Reed and another; n s of 158th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 1 and 3 years..... 17,000
GRUENBERG, Henry, to Lena Selberstein; s s of 17th St, 160.6 ft e of 7th Av, lease..... 900
HURLBERT, William P., and another to Port Morris Land and Improvement Company; n s of 132d St, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years..... 3,800
HELMS, William P., to John A. Haeseler; w s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 4 years..... 1,500
HONIG, Moses, and another to Eugene Honig; 123 Avenue C, 2 years..... 3,795
HOWE, Anne W., to Mary C. Callan as administratrix; 419 East 70th St, 3 years..... 11,000
HORN, Elizabeth, to Josephine Roubitscheck; s s of 124th St, 88 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 4,000
HOWE, Michael, to Mary Hunterhoff; e s of 10th Av, 99.11 ft s of 161st St, 3 years..... 7,000
HEGELEIN, John C., to Andrew H. Sands; n e corner of Audubon Av and 181st St, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 15,000
HARRISON, Edwin M., and wife to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees; 319 Greenwich St, 3 years. 42,500
JOHNSTON, Mary, and another to John McClure, as trustee; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 158th St, 1 year..... 3,500
KLEIN, John, and another to H. R. Dater and another, trustees; n s of 137th St, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 5 years..... 20,000
KOEGLER, Elisa, to Otto Meurer and others, executors; s s of 94th St, 219 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 8,451
KLEIN, Benedict A., to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 112 Suffolk St, 1 year..... 8,000
KNAPP, Alice M., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; n s of 93d St, 167.1 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 4,000
LINCOLN, Mary R., to Lydia A. Strong; Park View terrace, e s, 25 ft n of Wellesley St, 5 years. 2,500
LEWINE, Theresa, and another to Sophia Chuck and another, executors; 3d Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 114th St, 3 years..... 18,000
LAMB, Joseph, and others to O. R. Lamb; 59 Carmine St, 5 years... 8,000
LEVY, Rosa, and another to Esther Dreeben; w s of Suffolk St, 125 ft n of Broome St, demand..... 900
LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., and wife to Germania Life Insurance Company; 187th St, n s, 100.6 ft w of 11th Av, (five mortgages,) 3 years..... 25,000
NOONAN, George A., to Theresa F. McCaul; w s of Anthony Av, 720.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 2 years. 500
MILLSPAUGH, Elisha H., to Henry J. Middlebrook; w s of 3d Av, 332.8 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 5,000
MULLER, Lizzie, to Henry H. Schulte and another; 514 East 14th St, 3 years..... 4,600
O'BRIEN, Mary, to Elizabeth Wright and another; n w corner of Madison Av and 183d St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 9,000
PHILLIPS, Ann M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 31st St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year... 5,300
POIRER, George C., and others to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 22d St, 236 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
PARKER, John H., to Henry Rothschild; s w corner of Madison Av and 90th St, demand..... 10,000
REINSCHMIDT, Frederick, to John De Hart; w s of Simpson St, 227 ft n of Lyon St, demand..... 500
RUDDELL, George W., to Leopold Edlitz; n s of 87th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year..... 30,000
STABLER, Cornelia, to F. J. Middlebrook; w s of 3d Av, 377.3 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 5,000
SCOTT, Martha, to Anthony Doelger; s s of 5 Terrace Place, 56.6 ft w of Findlay St, 3 years..... 7,500
SCHRAMM, Arnold H. E., to Zimri West; n e s of Public Drive, 158.1 ft n w of 158th St, 3 years..... 6,000
SAME to same; s w s of Fort Washington Av, 229.11 ft n of 158th St, 3 years..... 7,800
SMITH, James M., to Albert J. Adams; n s of 56th St, 140 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 5,000
SLAWSON, Daniel S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s, corner West End Av and 107th St, 1 year..... 20,000
UBELHOR, Henry, and wife to John Ubelhor; n e s of William St, Lot 76, map of North Melrose, 3 years. 400
WEST, Zimri, and wife to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees; n e s of Public Drive, 217.3 ft n of 158th St, 1 year..... 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Joseph O., executor, to J. O. Brown, trustee..... $5,300
COHEN, Samuel to Abrahams & Schwarz..... 1
DAYTON, George W., to Marie E. Jacobsen..... 4,000
EIDLITZ, Leopold, to the American Exchange National Bank..... 20,000
FARLEY, Thomas, to Marie Glens. 500
HESDORFER, Louisa, to Joseph Hesdorfer, executor..... 5,007
HENDERSON, Phebe A., to Annie E. O'Sullivan..... 7,195
NAUGHTON, Michael F., executor, to Frances M. O'Connor..... 3,000
PARIS, Auguste J., to Amelia E. Hayes, 2 years..... 2
PLATT, Charles A., to Emeline B. Philbrick..... 3,000
SENN, William, guardian, to Minnie Wall..... 1
SCHREINER, John, Jr., and others, trustees, to Robert Boyd..... 5,000
SLADE, Cornelia W., and others, to Cornelia W. Slade, trustee..... 1
TWENTY-THIRD WARD LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, to William R. Rose..... 2,040
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John L. Du Fais, trustee, and another, 2 years..... 28,500
WEST, ZIMRI, to Rachel L. Laderer, 2 years..... 13,800

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

Peremptory Sale

OF THE

Superb 5th Av. Cor. Property

No. 929 Fifth Av.

S. E. Corner 74th St.,

**With Magn

A SUGAR TRUST VICTORY

Important Decision in Its Favor by the Supreme Court.

THE CONSOLIDATION WAS LAWFUL

Congress May Not Regulate Those Acts of Corporations Done Wholly Within a Single State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The case of the United States vs. The E. C. Knight Company et al., appealed from the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, involving the constitutionality and validity of the Sherman anti-trust law, was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day adversely to the contentions of the Government.

The suit was begun in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and was brought to compel the defendant companies—the American Sugar Refining Company, the E. C. Knight Company, the Franklin Sugar Company, the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company, and the Delaware Sugar House—to cancel the contracts by which the stocks of the last four-named corporations were sold to the American Company, through John E. Searles, Jr., in exchange for American Company stock, on the ground that the transaction was in violation of the act of July 2, 1890, and that it effected a combination in restraint of inter-State commerce. The Circuit Court dismissed the bill, and the Court of Appeals affirmed that decision. Thereupon the United States prosecuted its appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice Fuller announced the opinion and decision of the court. After discussing the legal meaning and effect of the term "monopoly," the opinion proceeded:

The fundamental question is whether, conceding that the existence of a monopoly in manufacture is established by the evidence, that monopoly can be directly suppressed under the act of Congress in the mode attempted by this bill.

Under this head the scope of the duties and powers of the State to "protect the lives, health and property of its citizens, and to preserve good order and the public morals," and of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States, are discussed. The Chief Justice said:

The Constitution does not provide that inter-State commerce shall be free, but by the grant of the exclusive power to regulate it, it was left free except as Congress might impose restraints. Therefore it has been determined that the failure of Congress to exercise this exclusive power in any case is an expression of its will that the subject shall be free from restrictions or impositions upon it by the several States, and if a law passed by a State in the exercise of its acknowledged powers comes into conflict with that will, the Congress and the State cannot occupy the position of equal sovereignties, in that because the Constitution declares its supremacy and that of the laws passed in pursuance thereof; and that which is not supreme must yield to that which is supreme.

The argument is that the power to control the manufacture of refined sugar is a monopoly over a necessary of life, to the enjoyment of which by a large part of the population of the United States inter-State commerce is indispensable, and that, therefore, the General Government, in the exercise of the power to regulate commerce, may repress such monopoly directly, and set aside the instruments which have created it. But this argument cannot be confined to necessaries of life merely, and must include all articles of general consumption. It is vital that the independence of the commercial power and of the police power and the delimnations between them should always be recognized and observed.

It was in the light of well-settled principles that the act of July 2, 1890, was framed. Congress did not attempt thereby to assert the power to deal with monopoly directly as such, or to limit and restrict the rights of corporations created by the States in the acquisition, control, or disposition of property; or to regulate or prescribe the price at which such property or the products thereof should be sold; or to make criminal the acts of persons in the acquisition and control of property which the States of their residence sanctioned. What the law struck at was combinations, contracts, and conspiracies to monopolize trade and commerce among the several States or with foreign nations; but the contracts and acts of the defendants related exclusively to the acquisition of the Philadelphia refineries and the business of sugar refining in Pennsylvania, and bore no direct relation to commerce between the States or with foreign nations. The object was manifestly private gain, but not through the control of inter-State or foreign commerce. It is true that the bill alleged that the products of these refineries were sold among the several States, and that all the companies were engaged in commerce with the several States and with foreign nations; but this was no more than to say that trade and commerce served manufacture to fulfill its function. There was nothing in the proofs to indicate any intention to put a restraint upon trade or commerce, and the fact, as we have seen, that trade or commerce might be indirectly affected, was not enough to entitle complainants to a decree.

The Circuit Court declined, upon the pleadings and proofs, to grant the relief prayed and dismissed the bill, and we are of opinion that the Circuit Court of Appeals did not err in affirming that decree. Decree affirmed.

JUSTICE HARLAN DISSENTS.

He Discusses the Possibilities Under the Court's Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The dissent of Mr. Justice Harlan from the judgment of the court in the Sugar Trust case was a vigorous argument devoted to the support of two propositions—first, that the Sugar Trust was a combination in restraint of inter-State commerce, and therefore unlawful, and, second, that the National Government alone was sufficiently powerful to successfully cope with such an organization. Justice Harlan said:

If this combination, so far as its operations directly affect inter-State commerce, cannot be restrained or suppressed under some power granted to Congress, it will be cause for regret that the patriotic statesmen who framed the Constitution did not foresee the necessity of investing the National Government with ample power to deal with gigantic monopolies which hold in their grasp, and can injuriously control in their own interest, the entire trade among the States in food products that are essential to the comfort of every household.

If the national power is competent to annul State action in restraint of inter-State trade as it may be involved in purchases of refined sugar to be transported from one State to another State, surely it ought to be deemed sufficient to prevent unlawful restraints by combinations of corporations or individuals upon those identical purchases; otherwise illegal combinations of corporations or individuals may—so far as national power and inter-State commerce are concerned—do, with impunity, what no State can do. If the interpretation of the Constitution for which I contend be not a sound one, it is easy to perceive that inter-State traffic, so far as it involves the price to be paid for articles necessary to the comfort and well-being of the people in all the States, may pass under the absolute control of overshadowing combinations having financial resources without limit and an audacity in the accomplishment of their objects that recognizes none of the restraints of moral obligation which control the actions of individuals; combinations governed entirely by the law of greed and selfishness, so powerful that no single State is competent to overthrow them and give the required protection to the whole country, and so all pervading that they threaten the integrity of our institutions.

We have before us the case of a combination which absolutely controls the price of all refined sugar in this country. Suppose another combination, organized for private gain and to control prices, should obtain possession of all the large flour mills in the United States, another of all the oil territory, another of all the salt-producing regions, and another of all the great establishments for slaughtering animals and the preparation of meats. What power is competent to protect the people of the United States against such dangers except a national power—one that is capable of exerting its sovereign authority throughout every part of the territory, and over all the people of the Nation?

The common Government of all the people is the only one that can adequately protect the entire country against combinations that imperil the freedom of trade among all the States. Its power should not be so weakened by construction that it cannot reach and eradicate evils that, beyond all question, tend to defeat an object which that Government is entitled by the Constitution to attain.

I perceive no difficulty in the way of the court passing a decree declaring that the combination described in the bill imposes an unlawful restraint upon trade and commerce among the States, and perpetually enjoining it from further prosecuting any business pursuant to the unlawful agreements which it has formed, or by which it was created. Such a decree would be within the scope of the bill, and is appropriate to the end which Congress intended to accomplish, namely, to protect the freedom of commercial intercourse among the States against combinations and conspiracies which impose unlawful restraints upon such intercourse.

MR. OLNEY NOT SURPRISED.

The Attorney General Had Expected Such a Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Attorney General Olney said he was not at all surprised at the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sugar Trust case. In fact, he was expecting just such a result, from his study of the law and the facts in the case.

The decision would not affect the work of his department, he said, as no cases under the law were pending, and therefore no prosecutions had to be stopped. He had based his action in not beginning suits indiscriminately against alleged trusts on the ground that in nearly all the lower courts in which the law had been tested the decisions had been adverse to the United States, on the general principle that the legal department was intended to prosecute, not persecute, and further that the question of the constitutionality of the anti-trust law was pending in the Supreme Court. It had been hurried up—advanced all it could be—by the officers of the Department of Justice. Attorney General Olney said his view of the matter was set out fully in the first annual report he made in 1893, in which he said:

There has been and probably still is a widespread impression that the aim and effect of this statute are to prohibit and prevent those aggregations of capital which are so common at the present day, and which are sometimes on so large a scale as to control practically all the branches of an extensive industry. In the first place, the subject matter upon which the statute operates and alone can operate is "any part of the trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations."

There is, therefore, necessarily exempt from its provisions all that immense mass of contracts, dealings and transactions which arise and are carried on wholly within State lines, and are wholly within the jurisdiction of a State. But as all ownership of property is or itself a monopoly, and as every business contract or transaction may be viewed as a combination which more or less restrains some part or kind of trade or commerce, any literal application of the provisions of the statute is out of the question.

Recalcitrant Witnesses Plead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In criminal Court No. 2 to-day the recalcitrant witnesses before the Senate Sugar Trust investigating committee were called upon to plead. None of the defendants was present except Correspondent Schriver and Broker Chapman of New-York, the latter in custody of a Deputy United States Marshal. Jere Wilson entered a plea of not guilty in the cases of Brokers Macartney and Seymour, and Nathaniel Wilson entered a similar plea for Havemeyer and Searles. Shriver and Edwards will plead Friday. District Attorney Birney explained to the court that the day for trial would not be fixed until the Supreme Court had disposed of the habeas corpus proceedings in the test case of Broker Chapman, who was surrendered by his bondsmen Friday in order that he might present by petition to the Supreme Court the fact that he was unlawfully deprived of his liberty. Judge Cole fixed the bail in such case in the same amount as the first bond—$1,000.

THE STEPHENSON PROSECUTION STAYED

Charges Against Her and Hoover to be Presented at the Same Time.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The criminal prosecution growing out of the celebrated case of the Eastman Company of Rochester against Hoover & Getz of Buffalo came up before Judge Coxe, in the United States District Court, this afternoon. The case came here on an order to show cause why the prosecution of the charge of perjury made by Hoover against Miss Mollie Stephenson should not be stayed until the trial of the civil suit of the Eastman Company against Hoover had been finished, or why this charge of perjury should not be presented to the Grand Jury at the same time as the charge made against Hoover and Anthony by the Eastman Company's attorneys, of attempting to intimidate and injure the witness Stephenson.

After argument the court said that the criminal proceedings ought to be stayed, even if an indictment was found against Miss Stephenson. Upon his suggestion United States District Attorney Poucher agreed to personally present both criminal charges to the Grand Jury at the same time, probably at this term of court.

EUGENE V. DEBBS IS ADMITTED TO BAIL

The Order of the Supreme Court Drawn in Peculiar Form.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Eugene V. Debs and others, now in jail at Woodstock, Ill., for contempt of court, will be admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, conditioned on abiding the further order of the Supreme Court pending the decision of the court upon the application for their release on a writ of habeas corpus. The order of the court was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, who said it had been approved by the majority of the court, without naming the dissenting Judge. The rule against the Circuit Court to show cause why the writ of habeas corpus should not issue, will be argued on Monday, March 25. It was stated in court that the trial of Debs and associates on a criminal charge is fixed for tomorrow in Chicago.

It is pointed out by attorneys that the order is a peculiar one, and indicates some doubt in the minds of the Justices in respect of the expediency of its issuance. The petitioners are admitted to bail, it will be seen, not as a matter of right on their part, but because of the stipulation between the Attorney General and their counsel.

Sands Point Light Again.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 21.—Sands Point Light was illuminated to-night for the first time since Oct. 31 last, when the Lighthouse Department ordered its discontinuance. The restoration of the light is a big victory for mariners. They made many protests against the light's being stopped, and predicted that many vessels would be wrecked on the point if it was left in darkness. During the first heavy storm after the light was shut down, three vessels went ashore at the point. The officers of one of them, the steamer Tuckahoe, made affidavits that had the light been in working order their vessel would have passed the point in safety. John W. Seaman, who has been keeper of the light for nearly twenty-nine years, will continue in charge.

Boy Burglar at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Burglars who entered the house of Mrs. Franklin Delancey, in Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, last night, were William L. Marcey, Jr., aged nineteen, son of a prominent man of the city, and Andrew Dweir, aged fifteen, son of a neighbor. When captured, they had about $1,500 worth of silverware, &c., in satchels. Only a short time ago two other boys were caught committing burglaries and punished.

MISS FREAM'S SUNDAY CRUSADE

She Had Eight Persons Arrested on Complaints of Violation of the Law—Got Into One Saloon.

Rebecca Fream of 33 Cannon Street, who is ardent in the cause of temperance, misconstrued what Mayor Strong said to Morris Tekulsky and other saloon-keepers about liquor selling on Sunday, and, with the courage of her convictions, went exploring for desecrations of the Sabbath and violators of the excise law. When she went to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday she was complainant against eight prisoners, whose arrest she caused the day before.

One was Marcus Schiff of 90 Attorney Street, and the accusation was that he peddled sweet potatoes in Ridge Street Sunday morning. He was held in bail for trial.

August Gobowski, a grocer of 82 Ridge Street, was arrested for selling vegetables. Isaac Gelles, a butcher of 37 Essex Street, for selling delicatessen and meat, and Israel Bloch, hardware dealer at 221 Henry Street, for disposing of articles to customers. They, too, were held for trial.

A different charge was made against Max Wasserman of 62 Cannon Street. In Ridge Street Miss Fream detected a violation of the Sanitary Code in a barrow of overripe oranges, and she held court at once and confiscated the fruit, throwing some of it into the street. The vendor and others, among them Wasserman, retaliated by pelting the woman with oranges and snow. Wasserman was fined $5.

Elias Stiller, son of the proprietor of a saloon at 66 Essex Street, was charged with violating the excise law. It was proved that Miss Fream called on Policeman Herrlich to act on her statement that Stiller's place was open. Herrlich demurred, as he had tried the door of the saloon four times, but he was compelled to follow. The side door was locked, but the saloon was finally reached through the dance hall. There was a wedding party in the place. The prisoner was discharged.

The other prisoners were two boys—Isidor Bergeman, for vending pins, and Abraham Arkin, for peddling candy. They were set at liberty.

COUNTERBLAST TO TOBACCO

EVANGELIST NICKERSON AT THE PATCHOGUE BAPTIST REVIVAL.

Plainspoken in His Arraignment of Devotees of "the Indian Weed" and Raised a Ruction—Many Desert.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The revival meeting at the Baptist Church last night, which ended in a free fight, has been the principal topic of conversation in Patchogue to-day. While some sympathize with Evangelist Nickerson, others denounce him in the bitterest terms.

The Baptist Church has been without a pastor for some time. The Rev. L. Evans resigned as pastor some time ago. Mr. Evans smokes a pipe frequently, and this fact is said to have had something to do with the original trouble in the church. Many of Mr. Evans's friends and supporters left the church when he resigned, among them Isaac Stagg and Deacon Clinton Haff, a contractor and builder.

When the opposition hired Evangelist Nickerson to come to Patchogue to hold revival meetings, Mr. Evans and his friends held prayer meetings at each others' houses. This widened the breach. Since Mr. Nickerson, who is known as "the cyclone," took charge of the pulpit, he has preached on "The Devil's Meetings—What We Heard Him Say," and "Christ Does Not Recognize Smoking Christians."

Last night it was expected that there would be trouble before the meeting ended, and the church was packed to the doors as a consequence. "The cyclone" was ready for trouble, and had hardly opened the meeting when he said:

"By the way, brothers, there is to be a smokers' meeting at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Evans next Tuesday night. Don't forget it, my smoking friends. Be there. There will be a Christians' meeting here on the same evening. All Christians are invited to come to the meeting here. We are to have opposition meetings. Go there or come here. Just as you like."

Mr. Nickerson then proceeded to hit some of the church members in a sarcastic way. Finally Mrs. Evans, wife of the Rev. Mr. Evans, rose and branded what the evangelist was saying as untrue. She also explained her hubsand's position, and begged her friends present to bear with her.

The evangelist then went on in a fighting spirit and succeeded in bringing Mrs. Isaac Stagg to her feet. Mrs. Isaac Stagg is robust, and when she arose, the congregation looked for more than words from her. She edged toward the aisle from her seat, but stopped. She assailed the evangelist, telling him he did not know what he was talking about. She defended the section of the congregation who had left the church with the late pastor. When she had finished, her face was red and she was almost breathless.

Her speech did not abate the ardor of the evangelist. He took up the liquor question and hinted that a certain Deacon of the church had been too happy on Christmas Day. His remarks were so personal that it brought Deacon Clinton Haff to his feet. The Deacon defended himself, and denied the insinuations.

Evangelist Nickerson then walked to the pulpit railing and struck the attitude of a pugilist.

"If you have come here for fight, we can accommodate you," he shouted.

In an instant the church was in an uproar. Several arose and spoke wildly but forcibly. The evangelist now sang "Sweet Marie," using the tune to words of his own, accompanied by a banjo. The evangelist next arraigned some of the members as smoking too hard for their own comfort, and they became angry.

By way of changing the serious aspect of things in general, some one said he smelled smoke. Then there was excitement. Over in the corner Janitor Albin's coat was afire. With an alacrity for which Brother Albin had heretofore been unknown he jumped to his feet and fought the fire. When it was put out, he admitted that he thought he had emptied his pipe out just before entering church, and then put it in his pocket. While the evangelist preached on "Christ Does not Recognize Smoking Christians," the janitor's coat caught fire from his pipe. The incident caused general amusement.

In speaking of the devil, he said: "The devil is one of those gay young ducks who go about wearing white duck pants. They smoke cigarettes, have a little black mustache, and curly hair."

Many of the congregation went out. As a parting salute the evangelist shouted: "If you throw a stone among a lot of dogs, and some of them yelp, they are the ones who are hit. The rest of the congregation had better sit still."

Presidential Clemency Exercised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President has pardoned Michael Sheehan, sentenced in Massachusetts to one year for perjury in naturalization cases, and has commuted to three years six months the sentence of six years in the penitentiary imposed upon M. C. Hall for breaking into a number of Post Offices in Pennsylvania, and to three months' actual imprisonment the 180-day sentence of Thomas H. Evans of the District of Columbia for carrying concealed weapons.

The President denied the application of Louis Greenwald, sentenced to six years' imprisonment in California for opium smuggling.

POLICE COURTS BUSY WITH RECORD MADE

Of the 291 Prisoners Arraigned, Nearly All Were Held.

The police courts were crowded yesterday, owing to the 291 excise arrests made after court hours Sunday. Nearly every prisoner arraigned was held for trial.

Of the arrests, 155 were made by officers of the precincts in which the violations of law were detected, and 136 by officers and detectives detailed to the duty by Superintendent Byrnes and the Inspectors.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Simms heard the case of Roger Rooney, bartender for Peter Callahan, 484 Ninth Avenue. Rooney on Sunday was first arrested by Central Office Detectives Grady and Dolan. Ten minutes after he had been admitted to bail in the Twentieth Precinct station house, Central Office Detectives Vallely, Evanhoe, and McVeagh entered Callahan's saloon and found twelve persons drinking at the bar, and Rooney served the detectives with whisky. He was held on two complaints.

Of the execution of the law, Superintendent Byrnes said yesterday:

"I shall continue to enforce the excise law with the means at my command. No set of men can stop me from endeavoring to enforce the law unless the law is repealed.

"If the courts would assist the police and punish the offenders in the way the law prescribes, it would not be necessary to take 100 or more men of this department away from other duties to look for excise violations. I shall enforce the law as long as it is on the statutes."

Recorder Goff had sixty cases of violation of the excise law to deal with yesterday. Many of the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined. On an application to have a case transferred to the Special Sessions, the Recorder said he would not permit such a jugglery of justice, adding: "This game of battledore and shuttlecock must stop."

A COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS

The United States Trying to Secure a Specimen of Every Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Post Office Department has begun the collection of stamps of all the foreign countries of the world, as well as those of the United States. Capt. Brooks, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, has two large stamp albums, containing places for every stamp issued, and makes requests of the various nations for a set of their stamps or specimens.

There are in all about 15,000 stamps issued, and up to date about 7,000 have been secured. A great difficulty in securing a complete set arises from the fact that certain principalities of Europe, now included in the domains of nations, continue the use of their individual stamps. For instance, Würtemberg and Baden, in Germany, use the same stamps they did when governed by their Grand Dukes. These pass only in the principalities named, and are not good even over the rest of Germany. This fact causes much confusion, and extra expense to tourists traveling on the Continent. If an American in Würtemberg buys a stamp of that principality and mails it in Berlin, or even in Würtemberg, to any one in America, the letter reaches its destination safely, but an extra charge of 10 cents is made before delivery.

A dozen years ago each department of the United States had a distinct issue of stamps, which, since the use of the penalty frank on envelopes, have to all appearances gone completely out of existence. Those that have not been destroyed have found their way into the hands of stamp dealers and stamp collectors. There are but few complete sets left.

Criminal Compact by Painters.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 21.—John J. O'Connor, a painter of this city, was called for trial in the County Court to-day on a charge of having entered into a conspiracy with Edward Lonergan, another painter, to defraud Queens County. Both men bid on painting the County Court House. Lonergan's bid was $750, while O'Connor's bid was $1,500 for the work. Lonergan made an agreement with O'Connor to withdraw his bid and share the profits of the job with him. The two painters quarreled, and O'Connor sued Lonergan to recover $343.33 which he claimed was due him for goods sold to Lonergan.

When the case came up for trial before County Judge Garretson, Lonergan admitted the debt, but said it was offset by his share of the profits on the Court House job. The court asked him to explain, and he told of the compact over the bids. Judge Garretson directed the District Attorney to have both men indicted. The case will be tried next Monday.

A Revenue Cutter Loses a Seaman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Capt. Smith, in command of the revenue cutter Perry, now on the way to Portland, Oregon, in a letter to Capt. Shepard of the Revenue Marine Service, states that a seaman named James Edwards of Charlestown, Mass., jumped overboard as the Perry steamed out of Barbados Harbor on Christmas Eve and was drowned. He is supposed to have been temporarily insane. In his effects were discharge papers from the United States Army. He had served as Sergeant in the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Bernhardt in London.—Arrangements have been concluded between Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau and Augustin Daly under which Sarah Bernhardt will appear at Daly's Theatre in London for a season of four weeks, beginning Monday, May 27, and presenting during most of the engagement Sardou's latest drama, "Gismonda," which was written expressly for her and Fanny Davenport. The play will be produced in London exactly as it is being done at the Theatre de la Renaissance in Paris, arrangements having been made to transport the scenery, costumes, furniture, and properties of the French production. It is probable that Mme. Rejane will follow Bernhardt in "Sans Gêne," also under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.

—The Strike and the Theatres.—The Brooklyn theatres are having a taste just now of the experience of the Chicago houses during the big railroad strike of last Summer. Probably no class of business feels the evil effects of a strike of the magnitude of that now in progress in Brooklyn more quickly or more seriously than the theatres. With soldiers patrolling the streets and danger of a riot at any moment, women will not leave their homes in the evening, and the average man loses all interest in amusements. Last week was the worst that the Brooklyn theatres ever experienced, and the prospects for this week are certainly no better.

—Richard Golden Married Again.—Richard Golden, who is known as an actor chiefly through his identification with the character of Old Jed Prouty, was quietly married in Cohoes last Saturday afternoon to Katherine Kittleman, who has been his leading woman for some time. Manager McSearley and a few personal friends were the only persons present, and after the wedding bride and groom went to the theatre and appeared at the matinée performance. Mr. Golden's first wife was known to the stage as "the Sweet Singer of Maine," and she secured a divorce from him about three years ago.

—Mrs. Langtry Will Object.—Mrs. Langtry desires it to be stated that, while she wishes Beerbohm Tree the success in this country he is sure, in her opinion, to achieve, she has not parted with any of her rights in "A Wife's Peril," which she is presenting at the Brooklyn Columbia Theatre this week, and expects to present later in this city. The published announcement that Mr. Tree is to appear in this play during his New-York engagement, she is convinced, is an error, but she thinks it should be contradicted promptly.

—A Great Children's Play.—"The Old Homestead," presented by Denman Thompson at the Star Theatre, is proving a great attraction for children. More little ones were to be seen in the audience last Saturday afternoon than the house has ever contained before, even during the Jefferson engagements. The beautiful scenery is very attractive to the children; and the plain

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Stuart Robson in the South.—Stuart Robson began his annual tour of the South in Louisville, Ky., last night. The comedian began to explore that section some years ago, and he is very popular there. He will reach New-Orleans for a two weeks' engagement Feb. 18. Mr. Robson has added "The Interloper" permanently to his repertory.

—"Rigoletto" But Once More.—In consequence of the large number of persons who failed to gain admission to the Metropolitan Opera House last Saturday night to hear "Rigoletto," it has been decided by the management to repeat the opera next Saturday night. This will be the last performance of "Rigoletto" this season.

—Mr. Hoyt's Tramp.—Lew Bloom, who does the funny tramp act in "A Milk White Flag" at Hoyt's Theatre, introduced two new songs in the third act last night, both of which captured the audience. The play is now in its sixteenth week, and is attracting as large audiences as it did during the first month of its career.

—For an Indefinite Run.—Managers French and Pitou have arranged for an indefinite run of "Mme. Sans Gêne" at the Broadway Theatre. The comedy, with its magnificent scenery and costumes, has achieved a popular success, and seats are already being sold weeks in advance.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Fulda, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12:30 PM for Genoa, per steamship Augusta Victoria, (letters must be directed "per Augusta Victoria";) at 1 PM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Portia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Portia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 1:30 PM for Brazil, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Savanilla, via Curaçao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Silvia; at 1 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington.")

THURSDAY.—At 12 M. for Venezuela and Curaçao, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curaçao and Maracaibo, (letters for Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Mexican Prince.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Santo Domingo; at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal per steamship Vertigern.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Bellova, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellova";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Deloomyn; at 1 PM for Jamaica, per Savanilla, per steamship Kaffir Prince, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla and Carthagena, must be directed "per Kaffir Prince";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *2 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 2 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf...Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM
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GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

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Kaiser W. II.	March 30		Genoa
Werra	April 13		Genoa
Fulda	April 27		Genoa
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Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M		Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M	
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M		Elbe, Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A.M.	
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M		Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M.	
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M		Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.	

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
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Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.	
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.	

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